MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 AUGUST 1986

OPEC

Member-countries of the oil cartel approved an interim plan designed to reduce output to 16 million bbl/day during September and October 1986, according to an OPEC press statement cited by OPECNA. Passage of the measure, which exempts Iraq, does not affect the inter-OPEC discussion concerning new national quotas or the cartel's "appropriate and rightful" production, the statement stressed. The cartel called on non-OPEC countries to contribute sizably in cutting production, and warned that OPEC will not bear alone the burden of defending market stability. While OPEC will continue to seek stability in the oil market, it will also strive to gain a fair market share for itself consistent with the revenue needs of each member-country. However, the Iranian oil minister stressed Iran's opposition to the fair market share strategy in remarks reported by IRNA, asserting that OPEC will be unable to return to this strategy even after the end of the 2-month production cut.

Meanwhile, KUNA reported that a Vienna-based group will be set up to monitor compliance with the agreement. As for output quotas of key Mideast producers, the agency reported that Iran's output will increase from 2.2 million to 2.3 million bbl/day, while Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Libya are scheduled for reductions of 1.347 million, 750,000, and 210,000 bbl/day, respectively. Including Iraq's expected production of approximately 2 million bbl/day, OPEC's total output is scheduled to be 16.8 million bbl/day, the agency continued, down from the current level of 20.57 million bbl/day.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes hit Khark Island facilities early 5 August, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio.

Israel

The presidential pardon for the Shin Bet chief and three other senior officials was upheld by the High Court in a 6 August ruling reported by Jerusalem radio, which noted that the Court rejected the case against the pardons by a majority vote. The Court also decided not to compel the police to investigate the Shin Bet affair, but to go along with the attorney general's recommendation that an investigation be held. A special police team began summoning witnesses in the Shin Bet affair immediately after the ruling, IDF radio revealed.

Regarding relations with Egypt, Jerusalem television reported that "no progress" was made during the latest round of Tabah talks in Cairo, noting that this contradicts U.S. Vice President George Bush's statement that an agreement would be reached within 24 hours. MENA said the "unofficial" Israeli-Egyptian talks focused on "outstanding issues" regarding the arbitration process, but the Egyptian agency did not comment on the results of the meeting. Meanwhile, the Egyptian tourism minister concluded his visit to Israel by signing a joint communique with his Israeli counterpart, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that the two countries have agreed to launch joint promotion campaigns, remove administrative restrictions, open a shipping line between Haifa and Alexandria, and facilitate charter flights between the two countries.

As for the upcoming Israeli-Soviet meeting in Helsinki, Jerusalem radio disclosed that the talks will take place 17 August at the Israeli and Soviet Embassies. The radio also cited Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' view that Israel does not object to Soviet participation in an international conference on the Middle East conflict on condition that the USSR establishes full diplomatic relations with Israel. Nevertheless, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reaffirmed his opposition to an international conference, "with or without the Soviet Union," during an interview with Jerusalem television.

PLO

Salah Khalaf, Fatah Central Committee member, held talks in Athens with the Greek public order minister, Nicosia radio reported. A government spokesman said Khalaf's trip is in connection with the assassination of a leading PLO member in Athens last June, the radio added. Elsewhere, the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Watan alleged that PLO deputy military commander Khalil* al-Wazir held a "secret meeting" with George Bush 4 August in Cairo, according to KUNA.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'Arafat on Arab Summit, PLO Committee Meeting

JN051948 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1832 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Aug (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has announced that efforts are under way to convene a meeting of the Arab foreign ministers after the 'Id al-Adha holiday to prepare for an emergency Arab summit conference. He said that the call for this meeting came following the talks he held with the Iraqi leadership and because the Arab response to the PLO's call for an emergency Arab summit was not as fast as required. The PLO had called for an Arab summit as a result of the talks which took place between Moroccan King Hassan II and Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in the Moroccan city of Ifrane.

In a statement to a WAKH correspondent in Baghdad today, 'Arafat said that Iraq, Somalia, Algeria, as well as the PLO have so far agreed to participate, adding that contacts with the other Arab countries are under way. He pointed out that PLO relations with Morocco have not ended as a result of the Ifrane talks and that any action against these talks should be a collective Arab, rather than unilateral, one. He added that what happened in Morocco was not against the Palestinian Arab people, but against an Arab cause and Arab resolutions.

'Arafat denied reports about sending weapons to the Palestinian camps as well as the PLO's involvement in the Beirut explosions, adding that some news agency reports on this are baseless. He also said that 3 days ago the PLO appealed to the secretaries general of the United Nations, the Arab League, and the ICO, as well as to the nonaligned and OAU summits to intervene and help in finding solutions to the Palestinian people's tragedy in the camps and in southern Lebanon. He stressed the need for world public opinion to help lift the siege around the Palestinian camps which will suffer a severe shortage of everything. He affirmed that these camps are going through grave and difficult circumstances that reveal the dimensions of the aggressive plan.

'Arafat also said that the PLO is fully ready to contribute to efforts to release the French hostages if the French Government requests it. He also announced that the PLO Executive Committee will hold a meeting in Baghdad in the near future, adding that the meeting which was scheduled to be held at the end of this week was postponed until after the return of the Palestinian delegation headed by Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, from Moscow. 'Arafat did not touch on the details of Abu Mazin's visit to Moscow, but said that the PLO had received an urgent invitation from the Soviet leadership to visit Moscow. Earlier, 'Arafat said that during its forthcoming meeting the PLO would study all developments concering the Ifrane talks, U.S. Vice President George Bush's tour of the region, and the call for an Arab summit.

Arab League Source

LD061335 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1237 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Tunis, 6 Aug (KUNA) — An informed source at the Arab League Secretariat General today denied reports that four Arab countries have already accepted the PLO's invitation to hold an Arab summit conference.

Press reports have quoted PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat as saying in Baghdad yesterday that in addition to Iraq and the PLO, Somalia and Algeria have agreed to convening the proposed Arab summit conference.

The authorized source of the Arab League Secretariat General has told KUNA that the Secretariat General has not so far received anything other than two memoranda from the PLO and the Iraqi Government concerning the holding of an Arab summit conference. [passage omitted]

Palestianian Talks in USSR Achieve 'Positive' Results

LD061314 Kuwait KUNA in English 1157 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, Aug 6 (KUNA) — The Moscow inter-Palestinian talks, bringing together representatives of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Palestinian Communist Party and the mainstream Fatah Movement, had achieved 'positive results', it was announced here Wednesday.

A DFLP statement, summing up the talks which opened last Monday with the aim of regaining Palestinian national unity, today quoted Fatah leadership as emphasizing that "the Amman accord (between King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on concerted political moves towards a Mideast peace settlement) will not represent an impediment in the way to achieve (Palestinian) national unity."

The statement, released today at the end of the front's Assistant Secretary General Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh's visit to the Soviet Union, praised the "positive results which pave the way before national Palestinian dialogue aimed at convoking a session of the Palestinian National Council to end the state of division and reassert resolutions adopted by national consensus on the basis of abrogating the Amman accord and every breach of the PLO programme".

Inter-Palestinian talks and their outcome would have 'positive and decisive role in regaining unity of the PLO after years of division and ruptures', according to the statement.

The talks were attended besides 'Abd Rabbuh, for the DFLP, by Fatah Central Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu Mazin) and Politburo member of the Palestinian Communist Party, Nayim al-Ashhab.

The front called upon other Palestinian resistance movements to 'take part in the current dialogue in order to cement foundations and safeguards for national unity based on solid national consensus', and urged Arab nationalist forces and regimes to help the Palestinian revolution in overcoming its internal differences.

Soviet officials, with whom the Palestinian delegation met, had 'received this development with satisfaction', the statement said, adding they also 'underlined the necessity and importance of PLO unity'.

In a series of contacts, the delegation met here with officials in the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, the Foreign Ministry and the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee to

discuss means for regaining unity of the PLO on the basis of the Algerian initiative to hold a unitary Palestinian National Council session.

Later today, Fatah Central Committee member Abu Mazin will leave the Soviet capital while the remaining member Al-Ashhab will continue his Moscow visit.

KUNA Cites AL-WATAN on Bush-Al-Wazir Meeting

LD060934 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0757 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Aug (KUNA) — A secret meeting was held last Monday between U.S. Vice President George Bush and Deputy Commander in Chief of the Palestine Revolution Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, reports the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Watan* today.

Quoting an unattributed dispatch from Cairo, the paper writes that if the report is true, it would be the first meeting of its kind arranged by Egypt. The paper says that "a lengthy discussion" took place during the meeting covering the basis for a settlement in the region during the coming stage and that Bush and Al-Wazir discussed a number of basic points which according to the paper were:

— The position regarding UN Security Council Resolution 242 pertaining to the settlement of the Middle East and the Palestine question.

— The position regarding the autonomy plan for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip as provided for under the American-Egyptian- Israeli Camp David Accord.

— The position regarding the international conference, which is strongly advocated by the USSR and which would be attended by all parties to the Middle East crisis including the PLO.

No immediate confirmation, however, has yet been received of the above report.

It is recalled that Abu Jihad has been on a visit to Cairo since last Saturday and has met with a number of senior Egyptian officials including the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who was reported to have acquainted him with the results of his talks with Israeli, Jordanian, and Egyptian officials.

It is recalled also that the U.S. Administration refuses to negotiate or hold talks with any PLO official until the PLO has recognized UN Security Council Resolution 242 which provides for the recognition of Israel.

Council of Delegates Denounces Bush Mideast Tour

LD011033 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Aug (JANA) — The Council of Delegates at the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has convened at the Secretariat headquarters in Tripoli to follow up the implementation of the resolutions adopted during the recent Secretariat meeting in Damascus.

Discussions during the delegates' meeting cover the upcoming work of the Permanent Secretariat in light of the current developments following the Moroccan king's traitorous hosting of the prime minister of the Zionist enemy, the terrorist Shim'on Peres, and the call for an emergency meeting of the Arab People's Congress and the Arab People's Court.

The conferees believe that the current situation demands a historic instigatory comprehensive role at the level of the Arab liberation movements to face up to the treason as well as an emergency meeting of the progressive countries in the Arab homeland to discuss the ways — the most important being the unity of the masses — needed to stand up to the Zionist-imperialist offensive on the Arab nation.

The conferees denounced the visit by the vice president of the child-killer Reagan to the Arab region — a visit which falls within the framework of the formula of American imperialist aggression on the Arab nation.

Fatah's Salah Khalaf on Egyptian Attitudes Toward PLO

PM051514 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 2-8 Aug 86 p p 27-30

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf by Rashid Khashshanah in Tunis; date not given]

[Excerpts] [introductory passage omitted] *Al-Tadamun*: Reports have been circulating about differences among Fatah Central Committee members at its recent meeting, one group led by you demanding the abrogation of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and another group demanding maintaining ties, albeit the flimsiest, with Jordan.

Khalaf: There are no differences over this matter now. It is true that previously there were differences over our relations with Jordan and different interpretations on this matter. Now the matter no longer raises any differences in views because it was Jordan that has left no reason for anybody to maintain even the flimsiest ties with it. On the contrary, Jordan's steps were well studied. Obviously this is not Jordan's policy but the policy of the United States and its allies in the area; its objective is to end the PLO presence by any means.

Al-Tadamun: What then did the Central Committee's discussions deal with?

Khalaf: As I said, there are no differences over the question of ties with Jordan though there were discussions and differences of views over the internal situation, that is how to deal with the internal situation since decisionmaking by an individual or a group of individuals is no longer tolerable under the circumstances; we very much need to be a collective leadership that will lead in the coming stage. Our people can no longer tolerate actions of an individual nature, and the movement's internal situation cannot possibly improve as a result. I take as an example Jordan's decision to close down 25 offices belonging to the

organization. When one hears this report one wonders why are there 25 offices and are they necessary in the first place?

This is one point. The second point is why did we have these offices and who has enlarged bureaucracy within the organization to such a crazy extent? Why did we give Jordan the opportunity to win victory against 25 offices? I as a Palestinian official was very pleased with the decision to close the offices. [passage omitted]

We are now in the process of organizing our internal situation so that we can deal with the coming stage during which we expect the winds of conspiracy to blow from every direction. I wonder in which Arab base we feel comfortable today? I believe that in the coming days we will be facing major challenges, most important of which is whether the PLO will continue to exist or not. Will the representation of the Palestinian people in the Arab arena and the international arena remain or not? This is the basic challenge. [passage omitted]

Al-Tadamun: This confirms your well-known saying that the Palestinian revolution is a "magic carpet revolution."

Khalaf: We now will tear this carpet and we will be moving without it because it appears that they are chasing the "magic carpet" wherever we go. Therefore, we will change our tactic. We need to tear the magic carpet so that nobody will know how we move and how we travel in these sick Arab skies. [passage omitted]

Al-Tadamun: It appears that certain Central Committee members are demanding the exchange of special relations with Jordan for special relations with Egypt despite Camp David restrictions. They believe that exploiting the scope of political action with Egypt would encourage it to distance itself from Camp David. Do you believe that this is possible as a means for the PLO to deal with the future stage?

Khalaf: We in Fatah are not against Egypt. On the contrary, Egypt is an Arab country and so special attention must be paid to it because Egypt's absence has disturbed the balances in the Arab world. For this reason I would say that there is no disagreement over the question of Egypt. But things must be dealt with cautiously as there is a strong Sadatist current in Egypt that is still fighting against such an attempt by the PLO. For example, I would point to the fact that so far Egypt has not, as a gesture of strengthening these ties, provided facilities for travel documents for the Gaza population. Have you heard of a country that issues travel documents that bear the title "Egyptian Travel Document for Palestinian Refugees" and if you wanted to go to Egypt you must obtain a visa? This is illogical and could not happen in any country in the world.

I would cite another example of a different kind. The Palestinian Research Center, all of whose books are outside Egypt, is not allowed to bring in its books although it has rented a building there. It is known that Israel had seized the center in Beirut and the books were retrieved as part of the exchange of prisoners. There are many other minor issues in which Egypt refuses to cooperate with us.

Of course, I am not saying that relations with Egypt should be abrogated, but the Egyptian regime is supposed to provide solutions for certain humanitarian problems in its relations with the PLO and the Palestinian people. I personally came to respect President Husni Mubarak after I met him and came to know him closely. I believe that he is a nationalist, but I believe that that there are still a large number of people who have Al-Sadat's and Camp David's deviant mentality and who insist that Egypt should not be an independent state. This line of policy is found in the [ruling] party as well as in the very heart of the state machinery.

Algeria To Mediate Between PLO, Syria

JN061011 Doha QNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Dubayy, 6 Aug (QNA) — PLO Official Spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman has confirmed recent reports on current efforts to improve the Syrian-Palestinian relations.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Bayan* issued here today, 'Abd al-Rahman said that during Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's expected visit to Algiers within the next few days there will be an Algerian attempt to improve Palestinian-Syrian relations.

Frayj Says West Bank, Gaza People Support Husayn

JN060820 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 6 Aug 86 pp 1, 20

[By Theresa Haddad]

[Text] Amman — Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has said the occupied territory inhabitants support His Majesty King Husayn's pan-Arab policy for bolstering the steadfastness of the Palestinian people on their occupied territory and ending their suffering under the hateful occupation.

In an exclusive interview with *Sawt al-Sha'b*, Frayj added that Arab countries should support Jordan's efforts to rescue the Palestinian territory and people, stressing that ties between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples on the two banks are inseparable ties of cohesion and joint destiny. He indicated the Arab-Israeli conflict cannot be settled militarily, but through a just, comprehensive, and peaceful settlement and that His Majesty King Husayn's slogan of "land in exchange for peace" within the framework of an international conference and on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions No 242 and 338 is the starting point for which we should work.

He added that neither slogans nor threats to assassinate those who speak publicly will benefit anyone and that the PLO should allow the occupied territory inhabitants to express their opinions,

stressing that the purpose is not to find a substitute for the PLO but to protect the land, and this is a top priority.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Positions

Yatir Hill, Mahallat al-Shumayriyah
JN041657 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces today launched a mortar attack on a position of the militia of the agent Antoine Lahd on Yatir hill. According to reports from south Lebanon, the same position came under attack by joint forces at dawn today. The reports also said katyusha rockets were fired at a joint position of Israeli intelligence and the agent militia in Mahallat al-Shumayriyah near the Marj 'Uyun area.

'Ayshiyah, Tallat Yatar
JN051846 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The men of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces fired katyusha rockets at a military position of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the town of 'Ayshiyah in southern Lebanon this morning, starting a huge fire in the position and either killing or wounding many agent elements.

Joint forces men also attacked a joint position of the occupation forces and their agent militias in Tallat 'Ilman with machine guns and rockets in the occupied border strip yesterday.

The attack, which lasted about 30 minutes, severely damaged the position, destroyed or damaged a number of military vehicles, and either killed or wounded many enemy and agent personnel.

Yesterday the men of the joint forces also attacked a Zionist military position in Tallat Yatar in southern Lebanon with katyusha rockets.

The rockets hit their targets and flames were seen billowing from the position.

OPEC Press Release on 28 Jul-5 Aug Meeting

LD051617 Vienna OPECNA in English 1555 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, 5 Aug. 86 (OPECNA) — At the conclusion today of the reconvened 78th meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) here, the following press release was issued:

78th meeting of the conference (continued)

Geneva, Switzerland, 28 July-5 August, 1986

'The 78th meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting countries (OPEC) was reconvened in Geneva, Switzerland, from 28 July to 5 August 1986 under the chairmanship of its president, H.E. Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, minister of petroleum resources of Nigeria and head of its delegation, and the alternate president, H.E. Javier Espinosa Teran, minister of energy and mines of Ecuador and head of its delegation.

'After having reviewed, with concern, the market developments and the continued deterioration in the oil price structure, the conference felt that this situation has been caused, inter alia, by the continued over-production of the oil-producing countries outside OPEC and the recent excessive production of OPEC itself beyond the level which it considers as a fair market share.

'For this reason, it was thought that an interim action should be taken as a means of strengthen the oil price structure and to move prices up to reasonable levels by temporarily cutting OPEC's production by an amount which is necessary to remove the surplus in the oil market. Consequently, the conference decided that OPEC's production for the months of September and October 1986 should be fixed on the basis of the ceiling of 16 million b/d as decided in October 1984, distributed among member countries with the same national quotas, with the exception of Iraq, and that all other member countries should strictly abide by those quotas during this interim period.

'In this context, it should be emphasized that this temporary measure should bear no prejudice to the discussion in the conference concerning new national quotas for its members and OPEC's appropriate and rightful total production. While OPEC will continue its endeavour to secure stability in the world oil market, it will also pursue its efforts to secure for itself a fair market share consistent with the revenue needed for economic and social developments of member countries.

'Furthermore, in taking this temporary measure to stabilize the oil market, the conference calls upon the oil-producing countries outside OPEC to sizeably contribute in cutting production with a view to shouldering, together with OPEC, the burden of defending market stability, and expressed in this context that, failing such contribution, OPEC will not be committed to defending the price structure alone. In this connection, the conference will be convened again in order to consider the production level for the subsequent period.

'The conference also agreed on a system for controlling member countries' production to ensure compliance with these decisions.

'The conference expressed its sincere appreciation to the Government of Switzerland and to the republic and canton of Geneva for their warm hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.'

Six Nonmembers To Cut Production

AU051706 Paris AFP in English 1702 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Geneva, Aug 5 (AFP) — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Tuesday announced a 20 percent cut in overall production quotas for September and October aimed at boosting world oil prices by draining surpluses.

A statement issued at the end of an eight-day OPEC ministerial meeting here said overall daily production quotas would be cut from an estimated 20.3 million barrels a day to 16 million effective September 1 through October 31. [passage omitted]

Conference president Rilwano Lukman of Nigeria said six non-member states — Mexico, Oman, Egypt, Malaysia, Angola and Brunei — had already agreed in consultations Monday night to cut their oil productions.

Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi al-Shakshuki said OPEC expected a global voluntary reduction by non-member states of between 500,000 and 800,000 barrels a day.

He said discussions with non-member producers were contining, adding he was "very satisfied" with the OPEC accord.

He said Libya's own oil production was "close to its quota."

KUNA Gives New Quotas

LD051804 Kuwait KUNA in English 1646 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 5 (KUNA) — According to the agreement reached by OPEC oil ministers during their current conference in Geneva, the daily production quota for each member will be as follows:

The country	Approved b/d production quota	Actual production during last July
Algeria	663,000	680,000
Ecuador	137,000	170,000
Gabon	137,000	170,000
Indonesia	1,189,000	1,325,000
Iran	2,300,000	2,200,000
Iraq	exempted	1,200,000
Kuwait	900,000	1,600,000
Libya	990,000	1,200,000
Nigeria	1,300,000	1,675,000
Qatar	280,000	450,000
Saudi Arabia	4,353,000	5,700,000
UAE	950,000	1,700,000
Venezuela	1,555,000	1,700,000

Iraqi oil minister told KUNA last night that Iraq will pump up its production to two million barrels per day, curtailing the organization's total output to 16.8 million b/d from the current 20.570 million b/d.

President Holds News Conference

LD051808 Vienna OPECNA in English 1717 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, 5 Aug 86 (OPECNA) — Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, president of the OPEC conference, said here today that it was the organization's 'ultimate goal' to establish 'permanent national quotas' for all member countries, adding 'we are working on proposals in respect of quota allocations'.

Addressing a news conference at the end of the resumed 78th meeting of the OPEC conference whcih began here on 28 July, Lukman, who is also Nigerian minister of petroleum resources said by early October, a conference will be convened to discuss quota allocations and the pricing system.

The president said: 'Subject to the undertaking given by each member', an office would be set up at OPEC headquarters in Vienna to which each country would send a representative. Member countries had also agreed to supply the office with statistics on a 'regular basis'.

He said as president of the OPEC conference, he would be visiting the OPEC secretariat at Vienna from time to time. 'It is understood that I will be free to call any of my colleagues among the oil ministers to help me monitor the progress being made in the implementation of this scheme,' he added.

Asked if there would be any more cuts in OPEC production if the market did not react, Lukman said: 'We will study developments in the market and as president, I have been given the authority, depending on my perception of what is happening, to call for a meeting of the OPEC conference at short notice when in our understanding of what is happening, such an action is required.'

When asked how much oil would be cut by non-OPEC countries, he replied: 'As soon as the decision was taken last night, we got in touch with the oil producing countries which had offered to cut their production, together with us. We made contact and received confirmation that all of them — with the exception of one because the minister was ill — would go ahead and cooperate with OPEC to the extent of the quantities they had promised.'

The minister named the countries contacted Monday night as Angola, Egypt, Mexico, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Oman.

Asked what steps would be taken to ensure that OPEC countries were complying with their production obligations, the president replied: 'Primarily, the responsibility for control rests initially with the countries themselves.'

Lukman was confident that the data and information supplied on a 'regular basis' by OPEC member countries would be reviewed by the office being set up in Vienna.

In reply to another question as to whether Norway was going to cooperate with the organization, he said: 'We are seeking the cooperation of all oil producers, including Norway.'

Aqazadeh Predicts Price Hike After Iranian War Victory

LD060823 Tehran IRNA in English 0748 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, Aug. 6, IRNA — Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh said here Tuesday that the possibility of oil price hike to 40 dollars per barrel should not be ignored after the victory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Iraqi-imposed war.

Speaking to reporters, Aqazadeh said that even by the end of the two months period for the cut in oil production, the ground would not be paved for the OPEC to return to the "strategy of fair market share".

The Iranian oil minister stressed that Iran is opposed to that part of the final resolution of the meeting which refers to this strategy.

Aqazadeh said that the oil price war was launched with the objective to impose pressure on Iran in order to force it to moderate its stance.

On Iran's ability to control oil production of Iraq, the Iranian oil minister said that most of the Iraqi oil installations were within the artillery range of Iranian forces.

He stressed that the Islamic Republic of Iran would not allow Iraq to halt progress of the OPEC through its lack of economic cooperation.

Meanwhile, Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh al-Khalifah al-Sabah said in a separate press conference that Iran's proposal was more flexible in comparison with other proposals. Moreover, he added, the period set for its implemenation is short.

Kuwaiti Minister Explains 'Sacrifice' for Accord

LD051913 Kuwait KUNA in English 1829 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, Aug 5 (KUNA) — The sacrifice made by Kuwait in accepting the OPEC agreement "was huge. We had to cut our production by something like 45 per cent", Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah al-Adhbi said Monday evening. Speaking at a press conference at the end of OPEC's 78th conference, the minister added that Kuwait was very glad to have made this sacrifice.

This was because prices had reached a level that was not comfortable for either the producing or consuming countries.

"As a responsible member of the international community we have a responsibility to both the producers and the consumers", he commented.

However, Kuwait's acceptance of this interim agreement "should not be interpreted in any way as a change of basic policy".

Shaykh 'Ali added that it did not mean that Kuwait was satisfied that OPEC's share of the market should be something like 16 million barrels.

"The only reason we have (?accepted) a low figure is because over the last few months perhaps we have overdone it collectively in terms of production and this is to a certain degree a correcting measure", he explained.

"This does not mean also that in future we will accept to be a residual supplier.

"I think that the policy that was adopted by OPEC in December last year will continue.

"OPEC will carve for itself a larger share in the market", the Kuwaiti minister stressed.

In the press conference Shaykh 'Ali was then asked why OPEC had chosen to implement the agreement from September. "The only reason we had delayed...is that we are already committed in August".

"We have already accepted tanker nominations etcetera, and it would technically be very difficult", he answered.

However, Kuwait would not try to seek additional markets during August.

In July Kuwait was producing something like 1.58 million barrels a day, and its planned production for August was 1.72 million b/d, he said.

Although Kuwait had current commitments, it would do all that it could to cut this to less than 1.6 million, he went on.

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah said that one of the conditions for Kuwait accepting the agreement was "that we religiously, all of us, follow that agreement to the letter, and by that I mean that unlike previous times, we will not tolerate any country exceeding its quota by a single barrel".

"As far as we are concerned in Kuwait, we intend to follow it to the letter and to the spirit of the agreement". "But we have taken measures to enable us to recover market share almost immediately once we can acertain to our own satisfaction that country X or country Y is not fulfilling their obligations under the agreement", he pointed out.

If any country, close or far, violated the agreement, then Kuwait would be free from any obligation to the agreement, he said.

The minister then went on to talk about pricing of OPEC oil, and noted that the organisation would review both the previous fixed price system and the present floating price system to see how the disadvantages of both could be overcome.

The Kuwait minister noted that during part of the conference relations between some members had been "sour", but that once the proposals for an agreement had emerged, then the atmosphere improved.

There were three reasons why the deadlock had been broken, Shaykh 'Ali said. The first was that the proposition was more flexible, especially in the question of Iraq's quota. "I have always maintained that the previous Iraqi quota was unfair", he commented. Under the agreement Iraq would be producing two million barrels a day, give or take 100,000, he went on.

The second reason was that the agreement was temporary, and would, if adhered to remove both the problem of a low price and also enable a feeling of trust between members to grow, thus making future negotiations easier. The third reason was that it did not in any way prejudice members' future positions from the end of October when it expired, he explained.

Algerian Oil Minister Sees 'New Spirit' in OPEC

LD061106 Algiers APS in English 1006 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, 06/08/86 (APS) — "O.P.E.C. reached an agreement of momentous importance", Energy, Chemical and Petrochemical Industries Minister Belkacem Nabi declared on Tuesday in Geneva at the conclusion of the 78th meeting of the Conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (O.P.E.C.). In an exclusive interview to the French speaking Swiss television the Algerian minister made an outline of the eight-day meeting which wound up by an unanimous agreement aimed to remove the surplus in the oil market and stop the steep fall in oil prices.

Asked on the implementation of OPEC's decisions and member countries' compliance with their obligations, Mr Nabi said that it took member countries a long time to reach an arrangement. They surely appreciate the huge effort made and will not renege on the agreement.

Comparing the Iranian proposal adopted by the conference and the one moved by Algeria, the minister said the two are akin with the difference that the Iranian proposal takes into account regional problems linked to the Gulf war.

Asked to talk about the temporary usefulness of the agreement, Mr Nabi said that given the point O.P.E.C. had reached, the first thing to do is to halt the declining prices process and the logics of price-war. A new spirit prevails within OPEC thanks to frank and direct negotiations, he said. The endorsement of the agreement by Saudi Arabia — O.P.E.C.'s largest producer — is very useful, Mr Nabi added.

Speaking about O.P.E.C.'s viability Mr Belkacem Nabi underlined that the agreement strengthened the credibility of the organisation which has always been held as an example by the Third World for the defense of the purchasing power of its raw materials. OPEC could do better to defend its legitimate interests and be a factor of balance in economic relations and the expanding of cooperation notably among the Third World nations, Mr Nabi concluded.

FRG Economics Minister Arrives in Cairo

3-day Visit Planned

NC051844 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1807 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Aug (MENA) — FRG Economics Minister Martin Bangemann and the members of his delegation arrived in Cairo from Bonn this evening for a 3-day visit that will include meetings with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi.

The German minister will also see Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade; Fu'ad Sultan, minister of tourism and civil aviation; and Eng Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, minister of industry.

In an arrival statement, the German official lauded President Mubarak's wise policy, and noted that he had met with the president in Bonn during his recent trip to the FRG.

Bangemann said that the goal of his visit to Cairo was to bolster economic cooperation between Egypt and the FRG and strengthen Germany's role in Egypt's economic development.

He added that tourism, with emphasis on the flow of German tourists to Egypt, would also be discussed.

Bangemann concluded by pointing out that the current international political situation would be examined as well.

The German minister was received at the airport by Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali and by the FRG ambassador in Cairo, Kurt Mueller.

Meets Lutfi

NC052020 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Aug (MENA) — During his meeting this evening with FRG Economics Minister Martin Bangemann, Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi discussed ways of increasing bilateral cooperation in the fields of economics, investment, and tourism.

During their talks, the German minister expressed his country's willingness to strengthen Egypt's cooperation with the EEC and the IMF in light of Cairo's efforts to revive its economy.

Mr Bangemann explained that his trip to Egypt proves that his country has confidence in the Egyptian economy and is eager to promote cooperation in various areas.

Mr Bangemann noted that German tourists are very interested in coming to Egypt.

Further on Status of Tabah Negotiations With Israel

'Unofficial' Talks Held

NC051336 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1306 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Aug (MENA) — The Egyptian and Israeli delegations to the Tabah talks held some unofficial consultations at noon today on the outstanding issues regarding the process of arbitration.

The Egyptian delegation is led by Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department. The Israeli team includes David Kimche, director general of the Foreign Ministry; and Avraham Tamir, director general of the Israeli Prime Minister's Office.

Experts Meeting Reported

NC051858 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The Egyptian, U.S., and Israeli delegations to the Tabah talks held a 1-hour meeting today at the level of experts. During the session, they discussed the points disputed by Egypt and Israel concerning the process of arbitration.

'Abd al-Majid, Murphy Talk

NC052047 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2020 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Aug (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met this evening with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who is currently visiting Egypt.

Various points pertaining to the arbitration of the Tabah issue were reviewed in light of Murphy's trip to Israel the day before yesterday.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid then spoke with the members of the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks, who arrived in Cairo this morning. The group is led by Avraham Tamir, director general of the Israeli Prime Minister's Office, and David Kimche, director general of the Foreign Ministry.

The meeting was also attended by the members of the Egyptian delegation to the talks, led by Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department.

The Egyptian, U.S., and Israeli delegations held a meeting in the Mena House Hotel this evening. The three delegations will resume their work tomorrow, Wednesday, and will continue their discussion of the disputed points.

Foreign Minister Receives PLO's Al-Wazir

NC051401 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Aug (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met this afternoon with Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian

Revolution Forces, who is visiting Cairo. Sa'id Kamal, assistant head of the PLO's Political Department, was also present. The meeting was part of a continuing series of consultations between Egypt and Palestinian leaders.

The session, which was also attended by Zuhdi al-Qidrah, the PLO's representative in Cairo, was used to make a thorough review of the current status of the Palestinian issue and the Arab situation.

Ghali Interviewed on Relations With Israel

JN041540 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 3 Aug 86 p 19

[Interview with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, by Sawsan Abu Husayn in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts][Passage omitted][Abu Husayn] Relations with Israel, Tabah, and the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel are all questions which keep recurring in the Arab citizen's mind. Is there anything new on these issues?

[Ghali] Peace is a strategic Egyptian option. This option is based on a realistic analysis of the current local and international circumstances, given that peaceful and negotiated solutions are the required and available formula for settling problems. It has become clear that there is no military solution to any of the problems we are suffering from, whether they deal with Israel, the Iraq-Iran war, southern Sudan, Eritrea, or the Western Sahara. In light of this scientific analysis and international circumstances, the negotiated solution is the only available solution. These are principles which I would like to emphasize to clarify matters to all. Those who claim the contrary are doing so either out of their ignorance of the real state of affairs or out of oneupmanship at the expense of the suffering and tribulations of peoples and individuals who are living under oppression, tyranny, and suffering from injustice.

With respect to Tabah, it is the Egyptian people's national and militant symbol. Egypt is undertaking all the necessary legal and political measures in accordance with the provisions of international conventions to regain this beloved part of Egyptian soil. We are fully confident that we will achieve this. As for relations with Israel, they have been somewhat tense as a result of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, Israel's invasion of southern Lebanon, and its practices in the West Bank and Gaza. In our dealings with Israel, we insist on beginning their complete withdrawal from Lebanon, settlement of the Tabah issue, and on their beginning to improve the living conditions of the Palestinians in the occupied territories, as well as holding negotiations for a comprehensive solution based on the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. In this respect, I would like to emphasize that without this comprehensive and just solution there will be no peace and no security in the region. This is something we try to affirm and clarify during our contacts with the Palestinians, the other Arab parties, and also with Israel, the Soviets, and the United States.

We have repeatedly affirmed and continue to affirm that the first step through which Israel may demonstrate its good intentions and sincere endeavors for a just peaceful settlement of the Palestinian cause consists of adopting measures to build trust in the occupied territories through specific measures for improving the living conditions of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. Israel must respect human rights and the Geneva conventions. It must allow them to exercise political and economic liberties by halting mass punishment, the destruction of houses, the closure of universities, and arbitrary arrests. [passage omitted]

[Abu Husayn] Egypt refused to take part in the U.S. aggression against Libya. Yet some people accuse Egypt of knowing in advance about the U.S. aggression. What is the truth?

[Ghali] I would like to refer to the Egyptian statement that followed the U.S. raid on Libya. Before many Arab and non-Arab countries, Egypt affirmed that this action had violated international law. Moreover, Egypt stressed in its statement the need to convene an international conference on terrorism and to distinguish between terrorism and national struggle for liberation. Those who claim otherwise are ignorant even if their intentions are good. Egypt, the bastion of the Arab homeland, does not want to waste its time. There are grave problems facing us. Is not the solution to the Palestinian cause a priority for all of us? Is not the confrontation of the current economic and social problems in our region another priority for us? Is not the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war a basic problem to be confronted?

[Abu Husayn] Let us now talk about Egypt and the Soviet Union. Has your recent visit to the Soviet Union produced a new factor in relations between the two countries?

[Ghali] It should be obvious that our contacts with the Soviets on all levels have not stopped. It is natural for us to intensify our relations with the Soviet Union as an international power which influences many international problems. If we want a comprehensive solution, the Soviet Union should participate in the efforts. It must also be clear that Egypt is a nonaligned country and adheres to its nonaligned stands — a fact that urges us to maintain cooperation and friendly relations with all the political forces that cooperate with us on the basis of our sovereignty, political independence, and noninterference in our domestic affairs. Therefore, an important part of my talks there centered on ways to give momentum to the Palestine question. We also support the recent Soviet initiative in principle because it is a move toward a comprehensive solution through an international conference, a framework for a comprehensive, just, and peaceful solution in the Middle East. The other part of the talks centered on ways to activate Egyptian-Soviet relations in all fields in accordance with Egypt's requirements [passage omitted]

[Abu Husayn] Following the suspension of its membership in the Arab League, does Egypt consider itself absolved of its obligations toward all the documents of the Arab League?

[Ghali] Egypt views the current Arab League in Tunis as illegal.

[Abu Husayn] This means that the role of the Arab League has ended and that there should be another formula for regaining Arab solidarity?

[Ghali] Yes, the Arab League has become sterilized, and it is no longer able to take any positive stands. Egypt welcomes any new trend to strengthen Arab solidarity and unity.

[Abu Husayn] What point have matters reached regarding the Palestine question in light of local and international developments?

[Ghali] We should admit that the Arabs are partly responsible for the current stalemate. Other factors related to Israel's internal situation and the superpowers' positions are also responsible for this stalemate. If we want a comprehensive, just solution, the Arabs should coordinate their positions and agree on a joint position acceptable to parties directly involved as well as to the other Arabs so that we can present that position to the world and ask it to face up to its responsibilities. Proceeding from this principle, and despite the current deteriorating relations between the PLO and Jordan, Egypt continues to view the 11 February agreement as a logical and objective base for a solution, and we should cooperate to revitalize Jordanian-Palestinian coordination because it must be clear that neither Jordan nor the PLO alone can achieve a comprehensive solution [passage omitted]

Paper Welcomes Possible USSR-Israel Relations

NC060543 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Aug (MENA) — The newspaper *Al-Akhbar* believes that relations between the Soviet Union and Israel will begin to improve gradually, particularly as Poland, an Eastern bloc state, has paved the way by bolstering relations with Israel.

In an editorial to be published on Wednesday, the paper notes that news of an improvement in Israeli-Soviet relations followed Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco and his meeting with King Hasan II, which generated considerable controversy.

The paper expresses the hope that this development of relations may help in breaking the stalemate on the Middle East issue.

The paper asserts that Egypt, whose established policy is the pursuit of peace, is concerned above all else with the establishment of a just and lasting peace that guarantees the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Hence, it makes no difference to Egypt whether this goal is realized through an international conference, under the auspices of an international organization, or via direct negotiations.

The paper adds that Egypt welcomes this positive development in relations between Tel Aviv and Moscow partly because Moscow was the first to recognize the state of Israel in 1948, doing so even before Washington. Hence, it is not surprising that relations that were once severed may be resumed.

Communiques Detail Latest Combat Operations

No 2,312

JN041625 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,312 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With growing power and soaring morale, our forces are standing like a bastion against the covetous aggressors to protect Iraq's borders and security and preserve the achievements of the Iraqi revolution.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our brave pilots flew 41 combat missions against the Khomeyniite knaves in the operational sectors, inflicting massive losses in men, weapons, and equipment. Our brave men returned to their bases with their planes, safe and triumphant in God's care.

2. Our units in the VII Army Corps front engaged enemy positions opposite them with artillery and other weapons, destroying one heavy-caliber machine gun and killing those manning it. They also destroyed one vehicle and one gun emplacement, set a number of enemy positions ablaze, and seized one light-caliber launcher.

3. Three enemy men were killed, three others were wounded, and one ammunition dump and one personnel shelter were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

4. Two ammunition dumps, one infantry position, one gun emplacement, and one observation post were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

5. Two enemy men were killed in the V Army Corps northern sector, and one vehicle was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

6. The forces of the gang of evil and aggression shelled the heroic city of Basra with long-range artillery, damaging a house.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 August 1986

No 2,313

JN051641 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1607 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,313 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the determination of loyal men who defend justice and virtue, Iraq's banner will continue to flutter high and our valiant Armed Forces will remain an impregnable fortress protecting the honeland's borders, sovereignty, security, and history. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. To further tighten the siege on the enemy's economic resources which it uses for evil purposes against our great people, our giant Air Force planes carried out a successful raid against the Khark Island facilities at 0938 today, further destroying them and leaving behind columns of smoke spiraling from the hit targets. Our planes also carried out 40 combat missions against enemy units today, sowing death among enemy ranks and destruction on its equipment. After carrying out their duties, our planes safely returned to base, praise be to God.

2. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector dealt effective blows to enemy units opposite their positions, inflicting on them losses in life and equipment, and destroying one boat, one shovel, and two infantry positions. Our units in the same sector also captured the following weapons and military hardware:

A. Three RPG-7 launchers.
B. Seven Kalashnikov rifles.
C. One medium-caliber machine gun.
D. Two flare guns.
E. Two radios.

3. One enemy tank was damaged and one observation post and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, and one enemy soldier was killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

4. One enemy soldier was killed and one personnel position was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector, and one enemy boat was destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

5. The forces of the despotic clique shelled Abu al-Khasib, Khurmal, and Biyarah with long-range artillery, wounding one civilian in Abu al-Kasib.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 August 1986

King Husayn To Visit Egypt 6 Aug

JN051416 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan will start an official visit to Alexandria tomorrow, Wednesday, which may last 1 or 2 days and during which he will meet with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. This was stated by well-informed sources in Cairo who added that Mubarak and Husayn will hold consultations on the results of U.S. Vice President George Bush's tour of Tel Aviv, Amman, and Cairo.

Official Reaffirms Objectives of W. Bank Plan

Confronts Israeli Plans

JN051024 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Aug 86 pp 1, 25

[Text] Amman — A senior Jordanian official has stressed that the development plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip has no political objectives other than entrenching the kinfolk's steadfastness in the occupied territories and confronting the Israeli plans aimed at emptying the land of its original inhabitants.

The official, who declined to give his name, has rejected claims that Jordan is competing with the PLO to gain the support and loyalty of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories.

Al-Ra'y published details of the 5-year plan for the development of the occupied territories last week.

The official said: If we build a school or dig a well, then this does not mean that this school or that well belong to Jordan or to the PLO. He added that the development plan is also aimed at reducing economic pressure on the Arab citizens in the occupied territories — pressure which has forced them to depend on the Israeli economy.

He pointed out that the development plan would limit the emigration of the inhabitants of the occupied territories and develop the use of manpower.

Regarding the financing of the development plan for the occupied territories, the Jordanian official pointed out that the Jordanian Government has not so far received any foreign aid to finance the plan, except for the $4.5 million from the United States, which was announced in Washington recently.

AL-DUSTUR Quotes Committee Official

JN051033 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 5 Aug 86 p 5

[Excerpts] Fu'ad Bsaysu, secretary general of the Palestinian-Jordanian joint committee for bolstering steadfastness, has said that the committee is continuing its work despite the suspension of political coordination between Jordan and the PLO. He added that the committee is continuing its previous actions and extending support for some urgent projects despite its limited financial resources.

Bsaysu added: The committee has extended about 153,745,000dinars to bolster steadfastness in the occupied homeland, including 12,357,000 dinars for agriculture, 7 million dinars for industry, 24,616,000 dinars for housing, 14,248,000 dinars for education, 14 million dinars for social development, 15,295,000 dinars for the emergency fund, 2,742,000 dinars for rebuilding demolished houses, 8,411,000 dinars for the national care fund, and 1,438,000 dinars for the purchase of land.

Regarding the development plan for the West Bank which was proposed by the competent authorities in Jordan, Bsaysu said: In light of the implementation of this plan, the committee will discuss any projects presented by the Jordanian and Palestinian sides and will decide, in light of the effective priorities and the available financial resources, the possibility of allocating the required funds to finance this project. He stressed that the Jordanian side has so far not proposed any project within the framework of the West Bank development plan, to be studied by the committee. [passage omitted]

Bsaysu was speaking at a seminar organized by the Amman Rotary Club, Petra, at the Marriott Hotel yesterday. [passage omitted]

Bethlehem Mayor Discusses Occupied Territories

Received by Crown Prince

JN041518 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Amman, 4 Aug (PETRA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj in his office at the Royal Hashemite Court this morning. Frayj briefed his highness on the growing activities of the Bethlehem municipality to serve the people and secure the necessary facilities to bolster their steadfastness. He also briefed him on the projects the municipality intends to implement in the next 5 years which can be a part of the development programs to be implemented in the West Bank.

His highness asked the Bethlehem mayor about the citizens' conditions in the sacred city. Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin attended the meeting.

Frayj Meets Minister

JN021912 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of occupied territories affairs met with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj today. They discussed the situation of the municipality and the projects scheduled to be included within the development program for the occupied territories and the priorities of these projects. Regarding cooperation between mayors in the occupied territories and the competent Jordanian sides on offering better services to the citizens and kinfolk in the occupied territories, Frayj spoke to our correspondent Shakir Maharinah:

[Begin video recording] Cooperation between mayors in the West Bank and officials in Jordan is excellent and strong and neces-

sary. I am here to coordinate with officials in Jordan on ways to obtain support for a number of important projects in Bethelehem, as well as to discuss with officials the development plan which the Jordanian Government intends to offer to the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This is a blessed step which I support. Since I became mayor 15 years ago, our contacts with the competent sides, the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs, and other ministries have been continuous. The coordination has always been there at all levels as though we were an indivisible part of the Jordanian system. [end video recording]

AL-BAYAN Lists Points From Islamic Jihad Message

JN051827 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 4 Aug 86 pp 1, 14

[Text] Beirut — News Agencies — The Islamic Jihad organization yesterday issued what it called the last warning to the U.S. Administration in which it threatened to kill the three U.S. hostages held in Lebanon if their demands are not met. The Jihad organization denied that it had sent any messages to President Reagan with Father Lawrence Jenco, who was recently released. In a message to the newspaper *Al-Nahar*, the Jihad organization said that it is concerned about explaining the following to public opinion after the attempts at deception that accompanied Jenco's tour:

1. We released Father Jenco for humanitarian reasons because of his deteriorating health and as a good-will initiative on our side. We sent with him a videotape, and this is the message we noted in our previous statement addressed to the families of the hostages, the American people, and the U.S. Administration.

2. We did not give Father Jenco any messages at all for anybody, whether secretly or openly. Those who try to portray him bringing messages or to publish messages from our side to the pope, to the archbishop [of Canterbury, Robert Runcie], or to Reagan are making a clear attempt at distortion. This is an absolutely baseless lie and claim.

We have always announced that we are in a continuous state of hostility with Reagan and his administration. We do not communicate with them at all, not even through messages. The pope's silence over the crimes committed by the United States and its allies, and his support for their criminal acts, makes him their accomplice in all their crimes in the world. Therefore, it is impossible to send messages to him or to Archbishop Robert Runcie.

3. Our basic principle is to fight the high-handed and the oppressors and not to negotiate with them. Therefore, we affirm that we did not and will not negotiate with Reagan and his administration and we will not forget the crimes of shelling, killing, and destruction against our people, and what he does to the oppressed people in the world. Even if he and his administration come to us on their knees to negotiate, we will not negotiate with them. We have clearly stated our demands, and they must be met in any way whatsoever.

4. As for Father Jenco, we would like to tell him this: Father Jenco, you know best that we did not give you any messages to take anywhere. Do not let the CIA dictate to you or force you to fabricate lies which will harm this cause more than benefit it. The CIA's attempt to distort facts and tarnish our reputation before public opinion is completely futile. If you want your comrades to join you and Father Weir you know where the solution begins.

5. Reagan and his administration believe that this issue can be resolved through prayers. We advise them to begin praying for their souls and the souls of the U.S. corpses which will successively arrive at the "Black House" as long as our demands are not met. Let the U.S. people know that they assume the responsibility for their administration's policy.

AP cites U.S. Senator [title as published] Robert Dornan as saying that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi bought a U.S. hostage and two British hostages from their captors in Lebanon and killed them following the U.S. air raids on Libyan cities.

Dornan said that U.S. Administration officials confirmed to him 48 hours ago that Al-Qadhdhafi tried to buy Jenco and the hostages in Lebanon from their captors with huge sums but that the kidnappers rejected his offers.

Syrian Intelligence Chief Says Israel Planted Bombs

NC051709 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, has accused Israeli intelligence of planting booby-trapped cars in both East and West Beirut. He said that these operations must be exposed. This came during a luncheon at the home of Henry Sfayr, which Brig Gen Kan'an attended along with Interior Minister 'Abdallah al-Rasi and Bishop Khalil Abu Nadir.

Shi'ites Reportedly Clash With Syrian Security Force

NC060644 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The information plan — or so-called security plan — in Beirut's southern suburb has suffered a tangible setback. The Shi'ite rejection of the plan materialized into the following series of incidents and clashes during the past few hours:

An Amal member was killed in a clash which took place last night between the Amal Movement's 'Aql Hamiyah's wing and the Syrian forces in Burj al-Barajinah.

Two other Amal-Syrian incidents occurred. One was in Al-Ghubayrah area and the other in Al-Ruways. Meanwhile, gunfire was exchanged between Amal gunmen and a security force in Saint Simon area. A security roadblock on the airport road opened fire at an Amal gunman, wounding him seriously.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Interviews Nabih Birri

JN041210 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 3 Aug 86 p 17

[Interview with Amal Movement Leader Nabih Birri by Ahmad Hillawi in Beirut — date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Ahmad Hillawi] Voices are being raised in a number of Arab countries affirming the legitimacy of President Amin al-Jumayyil. However, your views differ with this. Does this mean that what is happening is obstruction of the national will which is united in calling for the president's resignation? Will this Arab dimension lead to interventions in Lebanon and possibly complicate the relatively stable situation there?

[Nabih Birri] When Amin al-Jumayyil used to meet with the cabinet he used to give others the impression of a rapprochement

with the nationalist forces and Syria while in fact the opposite was the case. When the estrangement intensified, Amin al-Jumayyil hung on to the Arabs as though his key to the Arab world was his hostility to the Lebanese nationalist forces. Regrettably, few noticed this. Our information says that the countries Al-Jumayyil visited tactfully apologized for not getting involved in the details of the Lebanese crisis. Other countries in turn tactfully apologized for not receiving him. The reason is very simple: Al-Jumayyil went alone and without any legitimate umbrella. Did he take the prime minister or any minister with him? Of course not. This means that they received a politician and not the president of the republic. Therefore, we as a government body which I insist is the national legitimate authority believe that Al-Jumayyil's legitimacy was instated by Israel and is based on a sectarian constitution and that it is the cause of Lebanon's dilemma. We affirm that Al-Jumayyil is the leader of a party just like any other minister who heads a party. This is the point of our dispute. Here, I would like to ask: Did the French people recognize the Petain government which was brought by the Nazi occupation? We are in exactly the same situation.

[Al-Hillawi] Where do you stand in the battle aimed at forcing President al-Jumayyil's resignation?

[Birri] The battle is continuing. This does not mean that bullets will be fired from this or that direction. It is a political battle. The security plan for West Beirut on which we have embarked will completely end the sectarian sedition and the Palestinian-Lebanese dispute. I regard it as political and military victory over what was planned, namely harping on the tune of sectarian politics, which Al-Jumayyil advocated on his visits and claiming that Nabih Birri is the cause of every dispute in Lebanon as a cover for what he was doing.

[Al-Hillawi] The current situation in Beirut can be portrayed as follows: There is a political and military Syrian presence and a political and military PLO, 'Arafat, presence. In view of the current differences between the two sides, will there be any setbacks, or do you expect any military confrontation, even if through other parties?

[Birri] Syria is currently seeking to achieve strategic parity with the Zionist enemy which is beneficial to the Arabs as well as to the Palestinians. Therefore, where does the interest lie in disrupting the Syrian presence? There are fears that some problems will arise in this regard. It must be noted that Syria today is extending the biggest service to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples since the 1975 incidents. The entry of the Syrian forces through observers into West Beirut and the refugee camps halted the bloodshed. The fighting which some imagined was taking place between the Lebanese national resistance and the Palestinian resistance was in my opinion a battle within the refugee camps, which are on land occupied by Israel. Instead of supporting and backing the national resistance, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] sought to incite this sedition in the refugee camps. Abu 'Ammar has been trying since last Ramadan and the Ramadan before that to seize control of the south, especially the border strip. The border strip is not under the control of the Amal Movement or the Palestinians. It is occupied by Israel and its agents. Therefore, the fighting that took place in the refugee camps was among the Palestinians themselves. I must admit that I used all my political, financial, and moral means to avoid falling into that trap. I also believe that halting the fighting is a great service not only to the Lebanese, but also to the Palestinians.

[Al-Hillawi] It has been rumored that there is some kind of a relation between Israel and the Amal Movement and arrangements regarding the south. How true is this?

[Birri] Who fought Israel when it entered the south? Who stayed in the south? The answer is that all the organizations and parties fled the south. As everyone knows, the resistance had signed a cease-fire agreement with Israel 9 months before the invasion. Thus, the south was devoid of all the forces. The military machine faced only the people of the south and Amal elements from south of Sidon to the border under the slogan: It is taboo to deal with Israel. After 2 months of occupation, specifically on 31 August 1982, we held a celebration in Tyre which was attended by nearly 250,000 people despite the occupation. That celebration saw the birth of the national resistance in all its forms and startled the entire world. Who carried out the martyrdom operations? They were planned and executed by this resistance and the Amal Movement gave lessons on waging battles. I am not the only one who says this. All the people say that the Amal Movement was and still is the backbone of the national resistance in the south. [passage omitted]

Birri Calls Al-Jumayyil Proposals Obstruction

NC041343 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, and leader of the Amal Movement, said today that the way to answer the president's speech is to expand the security plan and implement it in the southern suburb. He added: Each step which helps to liberate the south answers Amin al-Jumayyil. His initiative is no initiative at all because it obstructs all initiatives. Despite everything, this initiative would not have been submitted had the security plan not been implemented in West Beirut. The planning of the sedition and fanning of its fire would have intensified daily.

Calls for Collective Resignation

NC051443 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Remarks by Minister Nabih Birri in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting of the Ministerial Committee in Beirut on 5 August — recorded]

[Text] [Birri] We dealt with several topics, but spent most of our time on the president's so-called initiative. The general consensus was that in point of fact, there is no initiative at all. None of the proposals made are the least bit different from those that we read about in all the papers and magazines every day, and which have no real definition. This so-called initiative was merely a theatrical gesture designed to get the Chamber of Deputies involved. Its unconstitutionality aside, such a move would serve only personal interests by ending President al-Jumayyil's isolation. If 10 ministers in the cabinet have failed to agree, who could possibly

convince the public that 100 or 110 people [number of members in the Chamber] might agree? It is entirely out of the question.

There was agreement on all other issues discussed. We choose to postpone the adoption of any decisions until Friday, when we hope Minister Walid Junblatt, who was not at today's session, will be present.

[Question] Does this mean that you will put forward the demand for collective resignation once again?

[Birri] There is no question of making a new demand, as the old one is still in force, and there is no alternative plan at this point. As far as the involvement of the Chamber of Deputies is concerned, we said that it should convene so that the resignation may be submitted, and not so any plans may be discussed.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the progress of the southern suburb security plan?

[Birri] I believe it has made good progress thus far.

[Question] Do you still believe that the Tripartite Agreement is the way to a solution?

[Birri] It is not the proper approach. In terms of its contents and basis, it is the only accord to date that has satisfied everyone. Even its strong opponents now talk about the spirit of the Tripartite Agreement. As for a solution, we see no alternative to collective resignation.

[Question] Some voices were raised yesterday criticizing your position and accusing you of seeking partition. What is your response?

[Birri] I will leave it up to the public to express an opinion on such matters. Everyone knows who favors Lebanon's partition and who does not. They know who is fighting in the south, who struggled everywhere for Lebanon's unity, and who never took part in the sectarian segregation and always served as a shield for the Christians in the south and elsewhere. They can never support partition. Those who want partition are the promoters of Black Saturday [Ashab al-Sabt al-Aswad] and the other promoters of Black Saturday during the implementation of the West Beirut security plan. [sentence as heard]

[Question] How do you interpret the series of explosions in both East and West Beirut?

[Birri] I have already explained that events in East Beirut come from within. The crossing points have been closed but the explosions continue. Those in the eastern area must stop the Lebanese Forces and consider how they killed 600 Christians on 15 January. That will permit them to grasp the significance of the blasts in the East. The explosion in the western area was the work of the Lebanese Forces security apparatus, which wanted to convince the public that what happened in the eastern section originated in the western part of the city.

Special Forces Search for Hostages in Lebanon

JN051930 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 4 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Damascus — *Al-Ittihad* — A group from the Syrian Special Forces stormed a large ranch in Ba'labakk Sunday night in search of an American hostage held in Lebanon. The thorough search did not lead anywhere.

A unit from the Syrian ADF [Arab Deterrent Force] also stormed some places where foreign hostages are reportedly being held. At the same time, the Syrian authorities continued their contacts through various channels to release the hostages.

USSR Ambassador Reiterates Support

JN041632 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1605 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus, 4 Aug (SANA) — USSR Ambassador to Syria Felix Fedotov has reiterated his country's support for Syria and its steadfastness agaisnt the U.S.-Zionist schemes of aggression and hegemony. This came during a meeting between Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th party assistant secretary general, and the USSR ambassador here at noon today. The USSR ambassador condemned Moroccan King Hassan II's meeting with Israeli enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and viewed this meeting as a step within the U.S. scheme for capitulation and a step hampering peace efforts in the region, efforts which should be addressed within the framework of an international conference.

The two sides exchanged cordial talks on cooperation between the Ba'th party and the CPSU and developments in Arab and international arenas.

Al-Asad Receives Message From 'SDAR President'

JN051608 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1536 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus, 5 Aug (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad today received Khadijah Hamdi, wife of SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz and head of the SDAR's women's union affairs secretariat. During the meeting, she conveyed a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from President Abdelaziz expressing high appreciation for Syria's pan-Arab positions and example in confronting the imperialist and Zionist designs and in adhering to the Palestine question, the Arab nation's cause.

President al-Asad asked her to convey a reply message to President Abdelaziz. The talks centered on the situation in the Arab homeland and the Arab masses' struggle against defeatist and capitulationist trends.

President Receives PFLP-GC's Ahmad Jibril

JN031204 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received PFLP-GC Secretary General Ahmad Jibril and members of the PFLP-GC political bureau at 1230 today. Talks revolved around the situation in the region, as well as the developments pertaining to the Palestine question.

Cabinet Reviews Political Situation, Hassan Step

JN041219 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] At 1100 today, the Cabinet held a session under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. During this meeting, the Cabinet conducted a political review of the various new developments in the region. During this review it was asserted that the Moroccan king's meeting with the Zionist enemy's prime minister was a U.S.-Zionist attempt to generalize the foiled Camp David policy and a deviation from the Arab nation's will. The attempt was aimed at undermining the consolidated and steadfast Arab stand. Al-Asad's Syria constitutes the political, military, and cultural basis for this stand in the Arab homeland. The strength of Arab steadfastness will not be affected by the plot of the reactionary Moroccan regime. This plot also cannot achieve progress for the U.S.-Zionist scheme in the Arab arena because the Arab masses are more determined to reinforce the line of confrontation and steadfastness.

The Cabinet also reviewed a number of measures taken by the government and assessed the methods of implementation to achieve the objectives.

Reportage on Planned Soviet Visit

Peres Comments

TA051041 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres during a tour of the town of Migdal Ha'emeq on 5 August — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] We want cultural, economic, and commercial ties with the Soviet Union. The Soviets also want to participate in an international conference that will be held if negotiations between the Arabs and ourselves begin. We do not object to this on condition that they establish full diplomatic ties with us and with the hope that they will not adopt unilateral positions in the Middle East. We have two problems with the Soviet Union: first, the situation of Soviet Jewry; and second, we are greatly concerned over the fact that the Soviet Union is the biggest arms supplier to the radical Arab countries, such as Syria, Libya, and others. [passage omitted]

Talks to Begin 17 Aug

TA051725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] More details have been released about the upcoming consular meeting between Israel and the Soviet Union in Helsinki on August 17. The talks which were initiated by the Soviet Union will be the first official meeting between the two countries in 17 years, or rather 19 years. Israel Radio's correspondent in Bonn reports that the talks will be held alternately at the Israeli and Soviet Embassies in Helsinki.

Officials on Consulate's Role

TA060431 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Israeli officials involved in the forthcoming talks with the Soviet Union say the establishment of an Israeli Consulate in Moscow will have a positive effect on the Jewish community in the Soviet Union. The officials say that in the past Soviet Jews regarded as very important the Israeli presence in their country. If there is an Israeli Consulate in Moscow, it would serve to grant exiting Russian Jews their immigration visas to Israel. Until now, this function was fulfilled by the Dutch Embassy. Israeli Radio correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh says the Israeli representatives will also have to consider to requests of Soviet Jewish refuseniks for Israeli citizenship. In the past year the Dutch Embassy stopped issuing Israeli citizenship to refuseniks under pressure from the Kremlin.

Earlier, Soviet Jewish activist Anatoliy Scharanskiy expressed concern that any achievements made in the talks between Moscow and Jerusalem will be at the expense of Soviet Jews.

Morning Press Comments

TA060635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0330 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *Ha'aretz* writes that Moscow is about to take a small step toward reinstituting the kind of relations that normally prevail among sovereign countries. As far as Israel is concerned, even this small step signals an improvement compared to the past. Even if it only entails consular rather than full diplomatic relations, as Soviet spokesmen have emphasized, the very fact of such relations constitutes a significant political move. This is how we comprehend the move, and this is the way it will be construed worldwide. It would be ridiculous to assume that the Kremlin is naive enough to believe that the appointment of a Soviet consul to Israel will grant it the right to enjoy the status of arbiter or decisionmaker in the Israeli-Arab conflict. In the past, the Soviets have proved that even full diplomatic relations can be reconciled with an anti-Israeli approach. Israel has not forgotten this lesson and will remember this in its future steps, too.

Hatzofe says that the Helsinki talks, which will continue in Tel Aviv, are merely one step in the Jerusalem-Moscow dialogue which may eventually lead to the resumption of ties. Whatever the Soviet Union's considerations, Israel must insist that problems related to the predicament of the Soviet Jews, the situation in the Middle East, and Moscow's role as the chief arms supplier to the Arab rejectionist countries be broached in the early stages of the dialogue. The order in which these issues will be raised and the various stages of the dialogue should be prepared carefully lest we be surprised by Soviet maneuvers.

The Jerusalem Post writes that while there is no cause for celebration, the Soviet move was good news. It represented, Mr Peres said, another step toward the total lifting of the "political siege" around Israel. As such it should indeed be welcomed. [passage omitted]

Press Reaction to U.S. Vice President Bush's Visit

DAVAR Report

TA060705 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Aug 86
pp 1, 2

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Excerpt] U.S. Vice President George Bush's statement which he read at a news conference in Cairo and which stipulates the points of agreement between the leaders of Israel, Egypt, and Jordan is a document reflecting much progress. This was said yesterday by sources in the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem.

The sources said that special importance should be attached to the fact that Bush noted that the document expresses the positions of the three leaders.

Bush called [the] prime minister, King Husayn, and President Mubarak from his plane after concluding his tour of the Middle

East. Peres thanked Bush for his efforts to promote peace in the Middle East and to improve U.S.-Israeli relations.

Jerusalem is now awaiting Jordan's reaction to Bush's concluding statement with much interest, to find out whether King Husayn indentifies with the U.S. vice president's remarks in Cairo or denies them.

The main point of significance in the statement is the U.S. attempt to sum up the points of agreement acceptable to Israel, Jordan, and Egypt, following the diplomatic efforts of the past year, sources in Peres' office said. Standing out among the points mentioned in Bush's statement is Husayn's agreement to a total rejection of terrorism and violence, according to Bush. The point stating that Husayn agrees to the need to take Israel's security needs into consideration is also regarded here in a positive light. [passage omitted]

AL-FAJR Comments

TA051459 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 1 Aug 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "Did Bush Desire it Only as Election Propaganda?"]

[Text] In the midst of the hue and cry about the current visit to the Middle East by U.S. Vice President George Bush, we wish to ask whether he embarked on this visit to achieve one thing only, that is to exploit it for personal propaganda, particularly with the U.S. presidential elections approaching.

If Bush is in effect not endeavoring except to achieve this narrow and immediate "objective" with the aim of persuading the U.S. voter by his biased remarks about Israel, then he would be adding new evidence to the fact that the U.S. position toward the deep-rooted crisis in the region is marked with insincerity.

The traditional U.S. bias toward Israel is, naturally, unwise and illogical behavior because it is based on ignoring the aspirations and hopes of the Arab nations, and above all the Palestinian nation. This U.S. denial of Arab and Palestinian hopes and aspirations is liable to aggravate the situation in the region and further complicate the exerted efforts — so far without results — at seeking a desired solution to the crisis.

That "stroll" in the Old City of Jerusalem, however, for which Bush found time in the program of his Israeli visit, consititues strong proof that Bush wanted to exploit the "stroll" in the holy city for his personal election campaign because he did not embark on it in his personal capacity and as a U.S. citizen who came as a tourist, but as the U.S. vice president.

Therefore, where is the sincerity in the officially stated U.S. position that the United States does not recognize the "unity of the holy city's two sectors" and that it does not regard unified Jerusalem as Israel's "eternal capital?"

AL-NAHAR Editorial

TA051350 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 1 Aug 86 p 24

[Editorial: "The Visits and the Propaganda Storms"]

[Text] Currently U.S. Vice President George Bush is paying a visit to a number of Middle Eastern countries in the midst of a large propaganda campaign. A few days before the U.S. vice president's arrival in Israel a propaganda storm broke out in the region which later extended to other parts of the world. The propaganda storm resulted from the Israeli prime minister's meeting with the king of Morocco in Ifrane.

The two visits — Peres' visit to Morocco and Bush's visit to Israel, Jordan, and Egypt — continue to evoke many questions and expectations. Without indulging in futile discussions about the aims of the two visits and their relation to what is called "activating the peace process," we believe that the significance and results of the visits are not on a par with the commotion raised about them.

Peres' visit, despite the motives behind it — the same motives that will appear in the near future — is no more than a Peres initiative aimed at splitting the ranks of the Likud's Moroccan Jewish voters. We say this since we are aware that Peres presented nothing new to Hassan II, and since we are certain that Peres went to Ifrane merely to visit an Arab head of state to paint a rosy picture of his powers in piercing the Arab ranks and exerting pressures on some Arab parties.

Peres went to Ifrane accompanied only by radio and television correspondents and his press advisers. He went not to make concessions, and not to recognize the legitimate Palestinian rights, but only to undermine the position of the Likud in the ranks of Israeli Jews of Moroccan origin.

George Bush came to the region for the same purpose, namely, to gain the support of the Jewish lobby in the forthcoming U.S. presidential elections in which he will be the Republican Party's nominee. As one of the journalists accompanying him said: Bush came to reaffirm that the road to the White House begins in Tel Aviv.

On the basis of this perception of the extent and meaning of such ceremonial visits, we reaffirm today that the U.S. Administration's position toward the Arab-Israeli conflict will remain as it is — a position that is biased toward Israel and that ignores Arab rights — and that Bush's visit will not change this position in the least except maybe by granting further aid to Israel.

There remains a point which the Palestinians should take into account, namely, that the absence of a unified Palestinian stance and the Palestinian differences will remain the weak point in the Palestinian position when discussions are held on the concept of peace.

The U.S. position will not change with the coming of an envoy or by meeting or not meeting with Bush, rather it will change only when the word of the Palestinians will express their position.

Reportage on Status of Tabah Talks With Egypt

Tamir Expresses Doubts

TA060859 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Aug 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Shefi Gabay and 'Ofra Yeshu'a-Lyth]

[Excerpt] At Egypt's request Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, stayed in Cairo another day in an attempt to persuade Israel to remove the last obstacles blocking the signing of the arbitral compromis on the Tabah dispute. This was reported last night by Egyptian Foreign Affairs Ministry sources.

However, Avraham Tamir, chairman of the Israeli delegation, is not optimistic. He told reporters yesterday afternoon, at the end of meetings with the Egyptian and U.S. delegations at the Mena House Hotel in Cairo, that he doubted the current round of talks would be the last. The head of the Egyptian delegation, Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, also said that despite the progress achieved, there are still some difficult problems requiring not-so-simple solutions. Among the main problems is that of the international arbiters, who have not yet been agreed on. Although both sides presented six candidates apiece, each side rejected the other's candidates.

A source in the Israeli delegation said that solutions have not yet been found to problems such as compensation for the victims of the Ra's al-Burqa' massacre, hostile anti-Israel reports in the Egyptian press, matters dealing with normalization, and the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel. [passage omitted]

MA'ARIV Comments

TA051405 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Aug 86 p 10

[Commentary by Shmu'el Segev: "An Agreement, Yes; But Not an Initialed One"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is largely justified in his objection to initialing the arbitral compromis on Tabah. After all, inasmuch as Israel is prepared to heed the U.S. request and provide U.S. Vice President George Bush with a semblance of a "political achievement," such a gesture cannot be made by Israel only, but must be a joint Israeli-Egyptian gesture.

Ever since Bush's arrival in Israel at the beginning of last week, the United States has been trying very hard to portray his visit as a "political mission" rather than a trip to be used in the future presidential election campaign. The need to find an alternative political issue became imperative after the Moroccan king ignored the hints for him to invite Bush to visit his country. This need became more urgent after King Husayn made it plain to Bush that he had not been impressed by the Peres-Hassan meeting and that he had no intentions of meeting the Israeli prime minister in public in the near future.

Israel should look into the Jordanian king's considerations because they will influence Jordan's position on the issue of peace. Husayn argues that his position does not resemble that of the Egyptian or Moroccan rulers and, consequently, he cannot conduct direct negotiations with Israel without the Palestinians or another Arab country. According to Husayn, Jordan faces two threats: a Syrian military threat and a Saudi economic one. Even if the IDF's power can deter Syria from invading Jordan, the United States and Israel cannot force Saudi Arabia to go on extending financial assistance to Jordan. In the face of these threats, Husayn has no choice other than to initially try and create for himself a power base in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip before taking the risk of joining the peace process without Syria and the PLO.

Under these circumstances, the United States was left with no choice other than to provide Bush with a "political achievement" on the Tabah issue. Ever since Israel softened its position and agreed to skip conciliation and move straight into the process of international arbitration, Egypt has time and again promised that once the arbitral compromis is signed it will return its ambassador to Tel Aviv and propose a date for a summit between Peres and Mubarak. In the weeks preceding Bush's visit Israel and Egypt made a sincere effort to settle their disputes. Preparations were made to begin mapping the disputed area and a list of prospective arbiters was prepared with the active encouragement of the United States. However, the legal experts of Israel and Egypt have not yet finished their job and are not prepared to counsel their respective governments to sign the arbitral compromis.

In view of these "technical difficulties" the United States is now proposing that the arbitral compromis should be initialed in the presence of Vice President Bush, while the final signature would take place at a later date. Israel would have heeded this request had Egypt also pulled its weight. However, the Egyptian foreign minister told U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy that his country would return its ambassador to Tel Aviv and would announce the date of the Mubarak-Peres summit **only after the final signing of the arbitral compromis** and not before it. This being the case, what is the sense of initialing the agreement if the disputed problems are left pending and the final signing is postponed?

This question must be asked in view of the disappointment the United States and Israel suffered in the past in another arena. Through the active encouragement of the United States, Israel and Lebanon signed a limited agreement in May 1983. However, this limited agreement — which also carried political significance — wasnot worth the paper it was written on. Capitulating to Syrian pressure, Lebanon reneged on its signature and unilaterally abrogated the agreement with Israel.

In light of the Lebanese failure, the United States and Israel should be very cautious in their attempts to attain limited agreements which may temporarily raise their prestige but which are liable to cause a great deal of damage in the long run. If Israel now agrees to initial the arbitral compromis with Egypt the incentive to attain the final signature will have vanished and new obstacles will have been placed in the way of reaching a settlement on Tabah. In that case not only would vital Israeli interests be affected but also U.S. prestige would be dealt a severe blow. There is no doubt that Bush would not be interested in such a development.

Joint Tourism Communique Signed With Egypt

TA051850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Israel and Egypt have signed a joint tourism communique at the end of Egypt's Tourism Minister Fu'ad Sultan visit to Israel. The Israeli and Egyptian ministers also agreed to convene a meeting of their counterparts in Mediterranean countries such as Greece, Italy, France, Cyprus, and Turkey. They will also launch joint promotion campaigns in third countries. Both countries will also work to remove administrative restrictions in order to foster tourism and open a shipping line between Haifa and Alexandria and charter flights between Israel and Egypt. Reporter Harley Braidman asked Israel Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir how he summed up the significance of Sultan's visit to Israel:

[Begin recording] [Sharir] The significance of the visit lies in the visit itself. The very fact that he came here for an extended visit, visited many parts of our country, could see for himself from the first impression what Israel is and what Israelis are, and is very much impressed with what he has seen, that he came here and received wide publicity here and abroad. I think this is a very important step forward toward building the peace in the region.

[Braidman] Yesterday he went to Elat and he was supposed to, or it was planned to go on to Coral Island, and the Israelis weren't allowed off the ship there. Do you think such problems are going to be smoothed out, going to be ended?

[Sharir] Well, many problems are going to be solved and others are going to pop up. This is the nature of relationships between countries and between people, you know. We are always going to live with problems. But let's see the light and not the dark side of it; let's see the full half of the glass and not the empty half of the glass. I think that despite the problems, despite the differences — and let's not forget our past; you know it's not such an easy thing to brush away — I think that we made a tremendous advance toward understanding, peace and cooperation in the region, and I am sure that those visits and others that will follow are going to be the best safeguards against any hostilities or war in the region. [end recording]

Reportage on the Shin Bet Affair Continuation

High Court Upholds Pardons

TA060615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0609 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] A few moments ago, the High Court of Justice decided not to compel the police to investigate the Shin Bet affair but make do with the attorney general's recommendation that the police launch an investigation. By majority vote, the High Court of Justice rejected the appellants' contention that the president's pardons of the Shin Bet head and three other senior officials are invalid and states that the clemencies were valid. This is reported by our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar.

Herzog Silent; Harish Satisfied

TA060821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] President Hayim Herzog has decided not to react in any way to the High Court of Justice decision [upholding pardons of Shin Bet officials]. His spokesman, 'Ami Glusqa, told our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum that so far no new requests for pardons have been recieved, but that if some do come in, each request will be considered separately. The president is currently waiting for a full copy of the High Court of Justice ruling.

Attorney General Yosef Harish has expressed satisfaction with the High Court of Justice decision. He was speaking to our legal affairs correspondent Avshalom Ginosar.

Police Summon Witnesses

TA060845 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0836 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Following the High Court of Justice ruling on the Shin Bet, the special police team has launched the process of summoning those involved in the affair for an investigation and to give testimony. Our correspondent Alon Ben-David reports that the Shin Bet personnel who were granted pardons will be examined as witnesses and as such will be obligated to answer any question that will be presented by the police. Inspector General David Kraus has thus far declined to comment on the High Court of Justice ruling and the police have emphasized that no official details will be released until the investigation has been completed.

Peres, Shamir, Rabin Meet on Cluster Bomb Affair

Meeting 'Planned Sunday'

TA051650 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by Washington correspondent Wolf Blitzer]

[Text] Israeli and American officials were attempting last night to determine whether Israeli Defence Ministry officials in New York should be forced to testify before a U.S. grand jury investigating allegations that they had conspired to steal restricted clusterbomb technology and equipment.

Eight Israeli officials in New York have been subpoenaed to testify later this week before the grand jury. They do not have formal diplomatic immunity, but Israeli officials are arguing that they have "functional" immunity because of their jobs.

Prime Minister Peres, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin met yesterday afternoon in Tel Aviv. A spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office did not deny

that the meeting concerned the clusterbomb affair but said that it had been planned at least as early as Sunday.

Officials Explain Stand

TA060428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The U.S. Justice Department has withdrawn the subpoenas issued against eight employees of the Israeli Defense Ministry's mission in New York, who were due to appear before a grand jury in New York today to testify about their role in the affair of allegedly obtaining technology for the cluster bomb illegally. In return, Israel has pledged to cooperate with the U.S. Government and will provide all the information related to the inquest. The two countries signed an agreement describing the nature of the cooperation required until the end of the investigation.

High-ranking Israeli officials in Washington have told our correspondent that Israel was not prepared to create a precedent that would affect the immunity of the mission's employees. This would have deterred U.S. companies from cooperating with us and would also have affected other countries' missions.

Knesset Passes Anti-Racism Bill, Meetings Ban

TA060437 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Knesset early this morning passed the long-awaited law against incitement to racism. It imposes a jail sentence of up to 5 years for anyone convicted of incitement. However, critics in and outside the Knesset say it will be almost impossible to obtain a conviction because the prosecution will have to prove that a racist statement was aimed at incitement. Moreover, the bill does not outlaw racial discrimination nor racist organizations. [passage omitted]

The Knesset also passed the law to prohibit meetings between Israelis and leaders of terrorist organizations. Our reporter says the law is aimed mainly against the Communists, the Progressive List for Peace, and other far left elements who have had meetings with Yasir 'Arafat. Most of the Labor Alignment was never happy with the measure; the Labor doves said it would pose an obstacle to peace, while the mainstream said it was unnecessary for Israel's security and unenforceable. However, the Likud maintained that Israel cannot urge foreign governments not to hold contacts with the PLO while its own citizens do so, and the Likud warned the Alignment that if it wanted the Likud to vote for the anti-racism bill it must vote for the ban on meetings with the PLO.

Rabin Cites Decrease in Acts of Terrorism

TA051430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The defense minister has said that over the past 5 months acts of terrorism in Israel decreased by 50 percent and the number of people injured by terrorist acts decreased even more. This is thanks to the Jordanian anti-PLO policy and our actions against it. Minister Rabin thinks that if Jordan continues with this policy, there is a chance of an even greater decrease in attacks. He was speaking to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Referring to terrorism from southern Lebanon, the defense minister pointed out that 99 percent of the attacks were committed by Palestinians.

AL-QUDS on Weizman Remarks on Talks With PLO

TA060450 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 1 Aug 86
pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "Weizman's Statements"]

[Text] The day before yesterday Israeli Minister Without Portfolio 'Ezer Weizman expressed his readiness to meet PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on condition that the PLO recognize Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and renounce what he termed "terrorism" before such a meeting takes place.

We must point out in this regard that there are certain Arab governments which have posed the same conditions to the PLO in return for coordination and talks with it, and these are also the U.S. conditions for conducting a dialogue with the PLO. These conditions are now being reiterated in the Israeli, Arab, and international spheres. We are dealing with these remarks because Minister Weizman is the only Israeli minister who has declared his readiness to meet with the PLO. All the other members of the Israeli coalition government are reiterating day and night their absolute refusal to meet with any PLO official, even if the PLO were to recognize Israel and Resolutions 242 and 338.

Weizman goes even further in his remarks by calling on Israel to half its efforts to create an alternative leadership to the PLO. He also acknowledges the rallying of the residents of the occupied territories around the PLO when he says: Israel should not fear the presence of pro-PLO Arab mayors, for this is to be expected if free municipal elections are held in the occupied territories. Israel's refusal to accept the concept of holding municipal elections would not exist were it to fully realize the true wishes of the residents of the occupied territories.

The statements by Minister Weizman undoubtedly have a realistic and practical aspect, particularly when efforts to create alternatives to the PLO and denial of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination were and remain the most significant obstacles on the road to establishing peace in the region. We are hopeful that this realism will produce a new approach in the thinking of Israeli decisionmakers because basically the problem is that of a people who have been subjected to the injustice of international agreements concluded on the basis of narrow interests. The key to the solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict lies in

the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the selection of their representatives. Efforts to ignore these realities are no less than major obstacles on the road to peace.

East Jerusalem Arabic Press Awaits Closures

TA020935 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0705 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Report by Arye Gus]

[Excerpts] East Jerusalem residents are now asking themselves what paper will be the next victim of a closure order: *Al-Fajr*, or perhaps *Al-Sha'b*, or *Al-Tali'ah*, which represents the Communist Party in the territories. The announcement by Rafi Levi, who is in charge of the Jerusalem area on behalf of the Interior Ministry, made to *Al-Mithaq* that he is contemplating closing the newspaper provoked a sharp reaction amont the Arab men-in-the-street. But first let us recall the facts: Approximately 2 weeks ago, Rafi Levi announced that by virtue of the authority stated in the emergency regulations, he is considering closing down *Al-Mithaq* and its weekly edition, *Al-'Ahd*.

[Begin Levi recording] That is because, judging by the material brought to my attention by security elements, *Al-Mithaq* is run by the PFLP, led by terrorist George Habash. This also holds true for the weekly *Al-Mithaq* [as heard, presumably referring to *Al-'Ahd*]. I would even venture to say that this paper is guided and operated by that organization and serves to promote its objectives. [end recording]

Al-Mithaq has a fairly large readership and was first issued approximately 7 years ago in East Jerusalem initially as a weekly, and later as a daily. It is owned by the Al-Khatib family, which has traditionally been involved in journalism. 'Ali al-Khatib, the doyen of the family, who was expelled to Jordan 12 years ago, will be discussed later. [as heard] Meanwhile, *Al-Mithaq* has become known as a newspaper that supports the extreme left, the Rejectionist Front, and as a paper that attacks Fatah and 'Arafat relentlessly. Mahmud al-Khatib, the newspaper's editor, does not deny that this is the line, but in reaction to the accusations made by Rafi Levi, he says: The fact that I espouse this line does not mean that I am either linked to or have been recruited by any Palestinian organization. [passage omitted]

Although *Al-Mithaq's* line is far from the one adopted by the other newspapers in the territories, which by and large support Fatah, they rallied together in support of it. The reason for this was the timing of the announcement on the intention to close the newspaper, which came soon after King Husayn's declaration that he is closing the Fatah offices in Amman, expelling Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] from Jordan, and his speech announcing the end of the dialogue with the PLO. That, in turn, came after the U.S. raid against Libya, so that the inhabitants of the territories could not help thinking that this is a plot to harm the Palestinian establishment in the territories. The journalists from the territories who held a news conference to express support for *Al-Mithaq* came forth with unambiguous, firmly worded statements.

Radwan Abu 'Ayyash from the Palestine Press Office is the chairman of the Arab Journalists Association. Why do they want to close down newspaper, he asked? We know that the closure of *Al-Mithaq* is part of the campaign to oppress the national bodies in the territories.

[Begin Abu 'Ayyash recording — in English] This is part of a general policy being directed against and institutions in the occupied territories. We feel that the threatening of the closure of *Al-Mithaq* paper and *Al-'Ahd* magazine is part of the old systematic new policy being made by the Israeli authorities. [entire passage as heard] [end recording]

The closure of *Al-Mithaq* and *Al-'Ahd*, maintains Radwan Abu 'Ayyash, is part of a strategy involving Arab and U.S. hands. It is part of a U.S.-Jordanian-reactionary scheme against PLO sympathizers. Radwan Abu 'Ayyash's remarks reflect the sentiments of many inhabitants of the territories toward their press. The Palestinian press in East Jerusalem is flourishing, despite certain limitations, and people in the territories regard it as one of the most important institutions, alongside the universities.

The newspapers themselves are aware of their role and status. Three important dailies appear in the territories, the most veteran of which is *Al-Quds*, followed by *Al-Sha'b*, and *Al-Fajr*. These three are currently considered supportive of 'Arafat and Fatah. *Al-Quds*, which has previously been thought of as pro-Jordanian, has, over the past 12 months, changed its policy and has converted into an honorary member of the pro-PLO club. This is a unique press, in which journalism does not come first. This press is recruited to serve the national goal, as explained by *Al-Fajr* editor Hanna Sinyurah.

[Begin Sinyurah recording — in English] The Palestinian press doesn't work under normal circumstances. First of all, it's a press which appears and is published under occupation. So, when such a case exists, when we are an occupied people, we have to stress this point, and that's why we say that we are dedicated toward a goal, and this is the basic case not only with *Al-Fajr*, but with all the Palestinian press, that we are trying to work to end the Israeli occupation by exposing everything that the occupation does in the territories. So here there is dedication to end the occupation. [end recording]

The Arab press does not operate under normal circumstances, Hanna Sinyurah says. First of all, we operate under occupation, and we must emphasize that. We are committed to one goal: To stop the occupation, expose its deeds, and bring about its end. Of course, he adds, at the same time we are a regular medium.

From time to time this press clashes with censorship and encounters difficulties with the military government. Newspapers have frequently been shut down for specified periods, bans have been issued on the distribution of the papers in the territories, or their license have been revoked. Rafi Levi has already closed the weekly *Al-Shira'*, the *Al-Manar* press office, wanted to close *Al-Darb* — a matter which is pending High Court of Justice decision — and failed to close down Raymonda *Al-Tawil's* office. Now he is contemplating closing down *Al-Mithaq*. Reacting to the Arab correspondents' charges that Israel has changed its

policy and is launching an attack against the Arab press, Rafi Levi says: This is not true.

[Begin Levi recording] There is indeed no change, and I repeat this, because if there were room for comparison — and I would not like to compare us to the Arab countries, where the regimes are different to ours — I would still like to stress that our Arab press enjoys an immeasurable degree of freedom. There is such a large quantity of dailies and weeklies in East Jerusalem. You cannot find such an abundance either in Amman or anywhere else. However, if a daily or weekly newspaper attacks Israel, the good of the public, or security, I think that just as much as freedom of the press is sacrosanct and respected, consideration of the good and security of the public are equally important. [end recording]

Unlike *Al-Quds*, *Al-Sha'b*, and *Al-Fajr*, which support Fatah and Yasir 'Arafat, *Al-Mithaq* supported the Rejectionist Front. Yet the Arab press in the territories, or to be more precise in East Jerusalem, is more varied. Thus, for example, the Communist weekly *Al-Tali'ah*, or the weekly *Al-Bayadir Al-Siyasi*, or *Al-'Awdah*, all may be grouped together under the heading of sympathizers of the national camp. However, 6 months ago, a new newspaper began appearing in East Jerusalem called *Al-Nahar*, which is pro-Jordanian. People in the territories explained the need for this paper as stemming from the shift in *Al-Quds'* line. *Al-Nahar's* editor, 'Isam al-'Anani, says that his paper is first and foremost a Palestinian paper which supports closer ties with Jordan, Egypt, and the Arab world as a whole as part of the method of achieving peace.

[Begin Al-'Anani recording — in English] First of all, I want to assure you that it is a Palestinian paper, new one, only 5 months [as heard], and independent. And because we believe that the Palestinians alone cannot solve their problem with Israel and we need the help of King Husayn and Jordan and the other Arab nations like Egypt, of course, they consider us that we are pro-Jordan. [end recording]

The thinking in the territories is that journalism is a good business and that not always is it necessary for a newspaper to be successful or profitable to enjoy assistance and funding from various sources. Israel maintains that the Arabic-language papers are affiliated with the terrorist organizations and receive aid from them. This, moreover, is one of the contentions used by Rafi Levi in preparing to close a newspaper.

Alongside the Arabic-language press, there are the first efforts of Palestinian papers in English and even in Hebrew. The weekly *Al-'Awdah* has an English edition, and *Al-Fajr* has been publishing an English-language weekly for years now. At first, says Hanna Sinyurah, the intention was to appeal to the Israeli public and portray the true image of the Palestinian, but it turned out that the English-language edition of *Al-Fajr* was successful precisely on the international plane, and has become a forum for the Palestinian dispersion to express itself.

[Begin Sinyurah recording — in English] *Al-Fajr* English succeeded not in reaching the Israeli public; it succeeded in creating a forum for the Palestinians internationally. And we have been much more successful in Europe and in the United States. [end recording]

At one time, *AL-Fajr* tried to issue a Hebrew-language paper to appeal to the Israeli public, but was forced to close it because the only ones who purchased it were the converted, making it economically unjustified. The editor of the Hebrew edition of *Al-Fajr*, Ziyad Abu Ziyad, did not give up and regarded the publication of a Hebrew paper as a personal challenge. He consequently began publishing a paper which is currently issued one every 2 weeks, called *Gesher*.

[Begin Abu Ziyad recording] I deny charges that this is a programed press, but at the same time I concede that the occupation is not a normal state of affairs. I therefore understand that the Palestinian press acts under occupation tries to play a political role and simultaneously to generally reflect the problems of the Palestinian people living under occupation. *Gesher* does that, among other things, but it first of all wants to give the Israelis the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the Palestinians, and secondly to report to the Israelis what is happening in the occupied territories in their name, that is by the Israeli authorities. The idea is to prevent any Israeli from saying that he did not know, or had no clear idea, and thus to refuse to accept that this is actually happening. [end recording]

ALGERIA

Messaadia Receives 'SDAR President'

LD031818 Algiers APS in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Algiers, 3 Aug (SPA) — Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee, received this morning Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

Relations between the two revolutions, the situation in the Arab Maghreb region, and the latest developments were the focus of the discussion at this meeting which was an opportunity for President Mohamed Abdelaziz to praise the stances of revolutionary Algeria under the wise leadership of President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party. The two sides also analyzed a number of international issues at the forefront of which were African and Arab issues.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Reportedly Reassessing Support for Iran

JN052006 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 4 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Tripoli — Informed Arab sources have stated that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is currently carrying out a comprehensive reassessment of Libyan policy on the Arab and international levels. The sources said that Al-Qadhdhafi intends to change his policy which supports Iran and is hostile to Iraq. The sources added that Al-Qadhdhafi will suspend his support for Iran and will announce his support for Iraq following the Iranian occupation of Iraqi territory and Iranian threats to the Arab Gulf countries.

The sources also said that Al-Qadhdhafi has said that he is ready to host PLO offices in Libya if Tunisia resorts to harassment measures against them.

The Arab sources also said that Al-Qadhdhafi has expressed a desire to open a new page with all the Palestinian resistance factions without any exceptions and has urged [PFLP Secretary General] Dr George Habash, whom he recently met, to seek common denominators among all Palestinian factions to attain national unity.

MOROCCO

LE MATIN DU SAHARA Supports Hassan-Peres Talks

PM011441 Casablanca LE MATIN DU SAHARA in French 29 Jul 86 pp 1,2

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "A Sovereign and Responsible Act Which Starts a Move Toward Peace"]

[Text] In agreeing to receive Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and discuss the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian people's future with him, His Majesty Hassan II merely exercised a sovereign right and, it must be said, the right of a responsible, civilized man.

As his majesty the king stressed in the speech he delivered on 23 July, no decision or recommendation made by the various Arab summits forbids a head of state to meet and have discussions with an Israeli official. This is particularly relevant since there was no question of negotiating in Ifrane; it was a matter of exchanging views and putting forward the preconditions for negotiations between Israel and the Arab nation. What is forbidden, however, is to conduct bilateral negotiations with the Zionist state and conclude a separate peace.

Neither of these prohibitions applied to the Ifrane meeting. The basis for the discussions was the Fes plan, which drew a consensus from the Arab nation and the whole international community because that document was approved not only by the five Security Council members, by the United Nations, by the OAU, and by the Nonaligned Movement, but also by the United States — which is particularly important when you consider the ties which bind it to Israel.

The whole world therefore approved that plan, whose main points concern the PLO, which is reaffirmed as the Palestinian people's legitimate representative, and stress that peace can only be guaranteed by recognizing the Palestinian people's national rights and their right to an independent state. This therefore implies withdrawal from all the occupied territories.

That was the basis on which the Ifrane talks were held.

As the king said in his speech, the Arab nation is not at war with a ghost. It is at war with an entity which exists, and to make peace, just as to make war, you have to enter into contact with that entity and its representatives — in this case the prime minister. In addition, the Fes plan is not a document which belongs in the archives: It is a document which clearly lays down the bases for a settlement, and it obviously cannot be implemented without asking the enemy if he is prepared to respect its terms.

There was therefore certainly nothing which forbade the Ifrane meeting, and we can even say that it had an initial positive result for the Arab nation because our interlocutor agreed to discuss the Fes plan. It was necessary to find out the Israeli viewpoint on this document. We now know it clearly, and this is positive too.

Thus His Majesty King Hassan II is getting things moving. And this is also positive because the worst attitude in politics is ultraconservatism and stagnation. Because of a lack of realism, Israel has been able to occupy the whole of Palestine for 40 years and to wreak destruction in Lebanon.

It is high time to end this ultraconservatism which is so harmful to the Arab cause in general and to the Palestinian people in particular because, ultimately, it is the latter's fate which is most important. And yet what are we now seeing? Inter-Arab quarrels have been stepped up; Iraq is involved in a ruinous and interminable war with Iran; and all this has completely overshadowed the Palestinian problem, and it has even been forgotten.

We should be grateful to His Majesty Hassan II for succeeding in bringing this problem to the forefront once again, especially because the situation is now more dangerous and difficult than ever. Something had to be done, the problem had to be given a new dimension, and we had to stop the Palestinian problem from being used as an aphrodisiac by impotent regimes, as we have often said that it is.

Indeed, His Majesty Hassan II is one of the very few heads of state, if not the only one, who can have a dialogue with the Zionist state, because he is master in his own country and because his policy has the unanimous support of the Moroccan nation — which is far from being the case with the dictators whose intransigence is not dictated by virtue but by the fear of being disavowed, because those regimes which have no legitimacy constantly live in fear.

What counts for us is the Palestinian people's future. No head of state can set himself up as intellectual guide or even as judge. The most important thing was to create a new dynamism. That has now been done — as evidenced by the numerous reactions sparked off by the Ifrane meeting, particularly that of Shamir, who had hitherto been opposed to any negotiation or concession and who has just given way, stating that he is prepared to run the risk of creating a Palestinian state...because the international situation and the situation in the region make it necessary for us to find ways of achieving Jewish-Arab coexistence." [no opening quotemarks as published]

Nothing will ever be the same again in the Near East conflict. His Majesty Hassan II's sovereign act is a sovereign and responsible act [as published] which has finally started a move toward peace.

SUDAN

Government, SPLM Reported To Begin Talks

EA052025 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1700 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The Sudan People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] and the National Salvation Alliance today began a round of talks to discuss issues to facilitate the implementation of the Koka declaration. The meeting is in line with the agreement reached between the Sudanese Prime Minister, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, and the SPLM leader, Dr John Garang, last Thursday.

A 25-member delegation from the National Salvation Alliance led by its chairman, Khalid Yaji, and a 31-member delegation from the SPLA led by the movement's head of logistics and administration, Major Arok Thuon, are participating in the talks.

It should be recalled that an agreement was reached at the talks held last week between Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and Dr John Garang on a periodic meeting of a coordinating committee of the two sides for consultations and discussion in line with the peace efforts to seek a joint solution to Sudan's political problems.

It has been stated that this meeting, which will take place over the next few days, will discuss issues relating to the recent discussions between Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and Dr Garang.

Al-Mahdi Says Soviet Union Visit To Begin 11 Aug

JN051518 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Aug (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani was acquainted today with the results of Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visit to Ethiopia to attend the OAU summit conference which was held in Addis Ababa recently. In a statement after the meeting with the State Council chairman, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that he briefed Al-Mirghani on the government's plan to amend the Constitution to remove the gaps.

In another development, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that Juba airport is open. He noted that the Army General Command has informed Sudan Airways. This came in answer to a question about recent reports that Juba Airport was still closed.

On his expected visit to the USSR, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that it will begin on Monday and that the talks with Soviet officials will deal with all fields of cooperation between the two countries.

Al-Mahdi Addresses Moroccan Talks Protest

JN031118 Khartoum SUNA in English 1055 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 3 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi today reaffirmed Sudan's condemnation to the visit of Israeli Prime Minister Peres to Morocco and said a decisive action by Sudan must be in the framework of a unified Arab stance.

Addressing a public rally of about 4000 people organized by the National Alliance for the Salvation to protest Peres visit to Morocco Al-Mahdi said Sudan condemns the individualistic and capitulatory actions made with Israel. The prime minister however failed to reply to the demand of the alliance over cutting off off relations with Morocco.

The protesters burning portraits of King Hassan II demanded the immediate severing of relations with Morocco. Chanting 'agent ... agent King Hassan' the protesters called on the government to ask the Arab countries to take appropriate measures against Morocco.

The protesters escorted by police marched to the Moroccan embassy to submit a message directed to the monarch.

Two National Dailies Suspended Due to Losses

JN031253 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 3 (SUNA) — Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Tawfiq has issued a decree suspending the two wide-circulated national papers *Al-Ayyam* and *Al-Sahafah* as from today (Sunday).

The decision for suspending the two papers has been taken for the papers daily increasing losses, the minister explained.

It is worth noting that the decision on suspending the two papers comes in compliance with a decision issued by the Transitional Government which stipulated the converting of the two papers to two companies on which the employees will be granted 25 percent of the total shares while the remaining shares will be drawn to citizens, institutions, and corporations.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has commented on the decision pointing out that the suspension of the two papers is an interim decision and will be functioning till the formation of a new board for the two papers.

TUNISIA

TAP Reports Composition of New Government

LD301706 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1240 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Skanes, 30/7/86 TAP — [passage omitted]

The supreme combatant's government's composition is as follows:

Prime Minister	Rachid Sfar
Minister Director of the Presidential Office and Minister of Civil Service and Administrative Reform	Mansour Skhiri
Minister of Justice	Mohamed Salah Ayari
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Beji Caid Essebsi
Minister of Interior	Zine El Abidine Ben Ali
Minister of National Defense	Slaheddine Baly
Minister Accredited to the Prime Minister and Director of the Party	Hedi Baccouche
Minister of Finance and Planning	Ismail Khelil
Minister of Education Scientific Research	Amor Chedli
Minister of Social Affairs	Abdelaziz Ben Dhia
Minister of Public Health	Souad Yacoubi (Ouahchi)
Minister of Supplies and Housing	Mohamed Sayah
Minister of Agriculture	Lassad Ben Osman
Minister of Industry and Trade	Slaheddine Ben Mbarek
Minister of Energy and Mines	Salah Ben Mbarka
Minister of Transport	Mohamed Kraiem
Minister of Communications	Ibrahim Khouadja
Minister of Cultural Affairs	Zakaria Ben Mustapha
Minister of Information	Abderrazak Kefi
Minister of Youth and Sports	Dr Hamed Karoui
Minister of State at the Foreign Affairs Ministry	Mahmoud Mestiri
Minister of State at the Foreign Affairs Ministry in charge of International Affairs	Ahmed Ben Arfa

His excellency the president decided to appoint Ridha Hamza as chairman of the Administrative Councils of Social Security Funds; which include the Pension and Social Protection Fund, the National Fund for Social Security and the Insurance Fund for the Elderly, Handicapped and the Living [as received]. [passage omitted]

His excellency agreed that the chairmanship of the administration of the fine arts, publications and press company, Dar al-'Amal, should be filled by the party treasurer Ismail Khelil, and that two general directors be appointed who would undertake management responsibilities at these institutions. Thus Dar al-'Amal will reassume all its authority regarding matters concerning financial and material management vis-a-vis party papers so that managers of papers would concentrate on raising the standard of party papers.

ETHIOPIA

Planning Official Explains Development Plan

EA042035 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Adis Tedla [deputy chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning] explained in his speech [today at the meeting to discuss the first intermediate development plan] that the 3-year development plan was prepared after assessing the implementation of the short-term development plan covering the 1984/85-1985/86 period and after taking account of the state of the economy and the measures taken to counteract the effects of the drought.

Comrade Adis said that the 3-year intermediate plan was prepared in line with the directives issued after the National Committee for Central Planning held discussions on the draft directives formulated after taking into consideration the national and international economic situations. He added that draft plans were formulated by executive offices which discussed them at different periods. Comrade Adis gave a briefing on the social sector.

It was stated at the meeting that the agricultural sector of the economy featured prominently in the plan in order to fulfillthe food requirements of the population which is currently growing. In this respect it is imperative to give additional support to producers' cooperative associations. The objectives of the 3-year plan are to produce grain in a short time and in large quantities, to enhance socialist relations of production, to strengthen state farms, to expand producer cooperative associations, to increase foreign exchange, to intensify the use of science and technology to construct industries, to harness energy resources, and to expand transport and telecommunications services.

It has been stated that the appropriate policy decisions will be made on its implementation, investment [preceding word in English] and on similar important points. [passage omitted]

KENYA

Moi Meets With Iraqi Vice President

EA051219 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said today that Kenya firmly supported a peaceful solution to problems, even those among nations, and he pointed out that Kenya took every opportunity at international forums to make this stand explicity clear.

President Moi was holding discussions at State House, Nakuru, with the visitng member of the Revolutionary Command Council and vice-president of Iraq, Mr Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf. The president noted with concern that the war between Iraq and Iran, which has lasted for 6 years was wasteful and an unnecessary drain on human and material resources at the expense of positive development. Noting that hate was destroying many nations, President Moi said that peaceful discussions would have led to normalization of relations between the two countries. He said any side which objects to peaceful solution of problems should be deemed to be a supporter of death and human suffering.

The Middle East, the president noted, was a sensitive and internationally strategic area whose upheaval was bound to spill over to other countries. He told the Iraqi visitor that Kenya would voice her feelings regarding the war in the forthcoming Non-aligned Movement summit in Harare, Zimbabwe. This is because Kenya believes that peace brings about a rapid development and creates a good atmosphere for coexistence, said the president.

President Moi noted that Kenya and Iraq maintained strong ties which would continue to be strengthened as a basis for cooperation for the welfare of the two peoples. He told Mr Mar'uf to convey his best wishes and those of the people of Kenya to President Saddam Husayn and the people of Iraq. [passage omitted]

SOMALIA

Djibouti Foreign Minister Ends 3-Day Visit

EA051730 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The foreign minister of the Republic of Djibouti, H.E. Moumin Bahdon Farah, left Somalia with his delegation today at the end of an official 3-day visit. H.E. Moumin Bahdon, who gave an interview at Mogadishu airport before his departure, said his talks with the Somali foreign minister were held in a brotherly atmosphere and were focussed on bilateral economic, political, trade, and cultural ties and cooperation.

He added that during their meeting, they discussed the ways in which earlier bilateral agreements and those which followed the visit of Mohamed Siad Barre to Djibouti in January this year could best be implemented. He further said that committees from both sides would meet in the near future to speed up the implementation of the agreements.

Asked about the problems facing Africa today, H.E. Moumin Bahdon Farah said this issue was raised at the meeting with the Somali foreign minister and both sides held the view that problems should be tackled in a calm, sensible, and peaceful way. [passage omitted]

TANZANIA

Soviet Official Delivers Gorbachev Message

EA052006 Dar es Salaam External Service in English
1600 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has appealed to the international community to work together for world peace, stability, and harmony. Ndugu Mwinyi was speaking at State House in Dar es Salaam after receiving a special message from the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

The message was delivered to the president by the Soviet deputy minister of foreign relations, Mr Anatoliy Adamishin [title as heard].

President Mwinyi said for the well-being of mankind the international community must work together to maintain world peace and stability. He told the Soviet envoy that the chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi [Tanzania's ruling party], Mwalimu Nyerere, was in Mexico to attend a six-nation meeting on peace and disarmament. President Mwinyi also said Tanzania will maintain her longstanding good relations with the Soviet Union on which they have existed for the last 25 years. [sentence as heard]

Earlier, Ndugu Mwinyi met the Polish ambassador to Tanzania, Mr Stanislaw Szymanski, who went to State House to bid farewell to the president after completing his 4-year stay in Tanzania.

Communique Issued at End of Talks With Zambia

EA052210 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1800 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: Zambian Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane has concluded his 2-day visit to Tanzania during which he held talks with high-ranking government officials and also met with President Mwinyi.

A joint communique issued in Dar es Salaam at the end of Mr Musokotwane's visit stated that the Zambian prime minister and his host, Ndugu Joseph Warioba, discussed bilateral cooperation, the imposition of sanctions against the South African regime, as well as the possible effects of sanctions on the member-countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

The Zambian prime minister concluded his visit today with a tour of Dar es Salaam port which handles most of Zambia's goods. Mr Musokotwane also toured the headquarters of the Tazara [Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority].

Soldiers, Civilian Charged in Army Swindle

HK060254 Hong Kong AFP in English 0235 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Aug 6 (AFP) — Eight soldiers and a civilian appeared in court in Arusha, northern Tanzania, at the weekend charged with swindling the Tanzanian Army of some 205 million shillings (about 12.8 million dollars).

Three of the accused were officers.

The official Tanzania news agency, *Shihata*, said they had forged signatures of army officers enabling them to draw money from the Arusha branch of the Central Bank of Tanzania between July last year and February this year.

The civilian defendant was also charged with stealing 13 million shillings (812,500 dollars) given to him to buy cattle for the Army.

Meanwhile, three suspected thieves were lynched by angry residents of Dar es Salaam's Ilala suburb Sunday after a group of men tried to break into a house. Another suspect was killed the same day by a crowd in the city's Manzeze suburb.

CAMEROON

Biya Leaves for Europe on 'Brief Private Visit'

AB041949 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The president of the Republic of Cameroon, His Excellency Paul Biya left Yaounde today for Europe on a brief private visit.

CHAD

Southern Leader on Conditions for Habre Meeting

AB051916 Paris AFP in French 1743 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Abidjan, 5 Aug (AFP) — Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, ex-vice president of GUNT, from which he resigned last June, and one of the southern leaders, has categorically rejected the possibility of any future meeting with President Hissein Habre of Chad, during an interview he granted to AFP in Abidjan.

"Kamougue has not told anybody anywhere about the possibility of a meeting with Hissein Habre," said the ex-vice president of the GUNT, who is now the leader of the Chadian People's Revolutionary Movement (MRP), which was one of the factions of the GUNT coalition headed by Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr Kamougue also dismissed any possible defection to join Hissein Habre, stressing notably that any such decision will not be likely to solve the fundamental problems facing his country.

However, Col Kamougue, who is currently on an information tour which he began in Dakar to some West African states, said he was prepared to meet Mr Habre "only within the framework of general discussions which would include all major Chadian leaders, for a political dialogue."

Speaking again about the reasons for leaving the GUNT, Mr Kamougue said this was motivated by the inability of his former movement "to cope with" Habre's forces in February and March 1986, and by the "lack of diplomatic finesse following Goukouni Oueddei's refusal to go for the Louboumo meeting."

That meeting, which was to bring together the Chadian president and Goukouni Oueddei in the presence of Presidents Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo and Abdou Diouf of Senegal, the OAU chairman at the time, failed as a result of the absence of the GUNT leader.

Col Kamougue added that his decision was also motivated by the fact that during those struggles, "Chadians roamed throughout Africa like wild beasts, where as those who live inside Chad itself suffered from the extorsions carried out by the FAN (National Armed Forces of Hissein Habre). "Even though the GUNT succeeded in coming to power in Ndjamena, it could not be a credible alternative to rule the country," he said.

"We have decided to get out of there to launch a new peace initiative with the aim of achieving a comprehensive solution to the Chadian problem. It is in this context that on 19 June we called on all the faction leaders to be conscious of the problem and share this approach with us with the aim of organizing a round table conference to find an appropriate and lasting solution," Mr Kamougue continued.

Meanwhile, in a communique issued in Abidjan on Tuesday, the MRP "reiterates its commitment to a comprehensive political solution, under the auspices of the OAU, to end the Chadian civil war for good."

"This comprehensive political solution is largely shared by Chadian political tendencies including the Revolutionary Democratic Council," [CDR] the MRP communique continues, and adds that it "encourages the current chairman of the OAU to work for a peaceful solution to the Chadian crisis." The CDR comprises seven Chadian factions opposed to Hissein Habre.

The MRP communique comes in the wake of President Hissein Habre's protest on Thursday 31 July 1986 against the renewal of the mediation mandate entrusted to the current chairman of the OAU, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the Congolese head of state. "We will not allow the OAU or any head of state to interfere in our internal affairs," President Hissein Habre said in substance.

According to the MRP, international opinion, and particularly the OAU, must now know, given Habre's position, who is responsible for any new armed conflict in Chad.

GABON

Iranian Foreign Minister Arrives in Gabon

LD050916 Tehran IRNA in English 0726 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 5, IRNA — Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati currently on a tour of eight African countries, arrived in Libreville, Gabon, Monday and was welcomed by his Gabonese counterpart and other local officials.

Later, in a meeting with Gabonese Prime Minister, Leon Mebiame, the Iranian foreign minister expressed satisfaction over coordination of Iran and Gabon in the recent OPEC meeting. Velayati stressed the necessity of reduction in oil production by OPEC members in order to increase oil prices.

Referring to the forthcoming non-aligned summit meet in Harare, he said th[illegible]conomic problems of Third World countries should be discus[illegible]n the meeting, due to be held next month.

Meanwhile the two sides agreed on the formation of a joint commission, details of which would be studied in the future trip of Gabonese foreign minister to Iran.

In another development, Velayati met with his Gabonese counterpart, Martin Bongo, and discussed bilateral relations, regional and international issues, and the forthcoming meeting of non-aligned countries.

Velayati said that the Islamic Republic of Iran gave priority to its relations with Third World countries, especially those in Africa, adding that Iran attached special importance to these relations.

He also referred to the importance of the Harare meet and called for further solidarity of Third World countries.

Foreign Minister Velayati said that racism in South Africa, the Iraqi-imposed war on Iran are issues toward which the Harare summit meet should take a stand.

Velayati stressed that crimes and violations of Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn against the Iranian Muslim nation has reached a point that the non-aligned conference should identify the aggressor and condemn it. He stressed that no other measure would be considered positive in this connection.

The Gabonese minister also referred to the joint stance of the two countries and said that Iran and Gabon could have great cooperation in the OPEC and the Non-aligned Movement.

During the meeting, Foreign Minister Velayati invited his counterpart to visit Iran which was welcomed by the Gabonese minister.

Confers With Bongo

LD051854 Tehran IRNA in English 1758 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 5, IRNA — Gabonese President Omar Bongo called for establishment of a joint economic committee between his country and Iran in a meeting with visiting Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali-Akbar Velayati in Libreville Tuesday.

The Gabonese president also called for a meeting with his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Khamene'i in the forthcoming non-aligned summit meet due to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe, next month.

President Bongo also said that he was glad that Iran's proposal in OPEC for reducing the organization's output ceiling to 16 million barrels BPD had been welcomed by other members.

In response, Velayati emphasized on the expansion of Tehran-Libreville relations especially in economic and commercial fields.

RWANDA

Belgian Defense Minister Arrives in Kigali

AB051123 Paris AFP in French 0928 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Mr Francois-Xavier de Donnea, the Belgian defense minister, arrived in Kigali on Tuesday on a 5-day visit to Rwanda. He was welcomed on arrival by Mr Francois Ngarukiyintwali, the Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Colonel Laurent Serubuga, deputy chief of staff of the Rwandan Army, and Lieutenant Colonel Leonidas Rusatira, the permanent under secretary of the Rwandan Ministry of Defense.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Address on Anniversary of Revolution

AB041535 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1038 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Address to the nation by President Thomas Sankara on the occasion of the 3d anniversary of the Popular and Democratic Revolution in Ouagadougou — live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, militants of the Popular and Democratic Revolution [RDP], dear invited guests and friends: First of all I would like to hail the spirit of communion which has prompted men and women from all parts of the world to come to Burkina Faso today to laugh and dance with the Burkinabe people, thus joining in their joy, the joy of their victory, their joy to be free and claim their dignity when all around us, virtue is being killed. In fact, how can we fail to express our happiness at such a great honor shown us by our friends from all parts of the world: the very many artists, whose melodies and enchanting rhythms have consecrated the 4 August celebration in Ouagadougou as a major festival, not only in our subregion, but also beyond it. How can we fail to applaud these sturdy, confident-looking athletes who have come to compete gaily and in a friendly and brotherly manner for victories, the victories of all, the victories of Africa, and the victories of friendship among the people. How can we fail to thank all those who, with a pen or a camera, have come here to Ouagadougou to listen, see, but above all — this is our hope — to be witness to the virtues of our people, which are the virtues of every people who decide to take charge of their destiny. How can we fail to hail the many high-level government delegations from neighboring countries and even from distant countries who have joined us in these brief moments of happiness and immense joy, the joy of a whole nation. How can we fail to hail our illustrious guest, Comrade Museveni, who has chosen to come to Burkina Faso on his first visit outside the country. He has come to see, as an honored witness, what we can do and what follows an action such as the one undertaken in Uganda. How can we fail to express satisfaction that present among us is the very man who decided to risk his own life, his own comfort in order to fight not only buffoons like Idi Amin, but also the lackeys of of the imperialists and colonialists who had installed him and who were backing and supporting him. [applause]

Dear comrades, how can I fail to remember all those who are unfortunately no longer among us; all those who made the supreme sacrifice in our daily struggle and who will therefore not be here to count the successes with us though they were the most meritorious because they were the principal actors. They bequeathed us the possibility and the right to assess the achievements they have initiated. In their memory and in the memory of all those who died in Africa for freedom, dignity, and friendship among the peoples, I would like us to observe a minute's silence. [silence observed] I thank you!

Comrades, 4 August has for the past 3 years become the greatest and most beautiful day for our people. On 4 August, our people sing victory; on 4 August, our people dance to the rhythm of their transformation and in step with their efforts. But 4 August is also the moment to stop and take stock. The long list of victories no longer correspond to the present stage of our revolutionary struggle. Only 2 years ago, we were surprised and amazed by our results which seemed to have been a miracle. Today, revolutionary Burkina Faso has surpassed miracles.

We have achieved concrete results. To harp on this point could make people believe that we lack self-confidence at this very time when self-confidence has become the fundamental achievement of our people during the past 3 years. It was self-confidence that enabled us to prove that it is not the number of medical doctors in a country that can ensure the success of the commando operation like the vaccination campaign that enables the immunization in 15 days of more than 2.5 million children aged between 7 and 14 years against meningitis, measles, and yellow fever. It was this self-confidence that enabled us to prove that it is not by spending millions that one can raise the literacy rate from 16 to 22 percent in less than 3 years. It was also self-confidence that enables the people's democratic revolution to succeed in planting trees on 8,363 hectares of land yearly, as against 1,868 hectares yearly from 1960 to 1983. It was again self-confidence that enabled us to dig 102 boreholes yearly, as against 20 only from 1960 to 1983, thus raising the level of water stored from 8.7 million tons from 1960 to 1983, to 62.4 million tons under 3 years of the revolution.

The same philosophy and the same principles of assuming responsibility for our own destiny enabled us in under 3 years to build and allocate houses covering 62,000 plots of land, as against 60,000 from 1960 to 1983. On the industrial plane, 11 enterprises in financial difficulties were restructured in order to save 2,575 jobs since August 1983. We harvested tons of grains, we planted millions of trees, we built millions of improved woodstoves and fought strongly against wandering animals. [passage omitted]

I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the numerous friends of our revolution in the four corners of the world. They are from various ideological, political, and religious groups. They have sympathy for our country because they believe in man and in justice. They have joined us in achieving the victory that makes a nation happy at all times. For joining us, they are being attacked and subjected to sarcastic remarks. But comrades, since now is the time to take stock, we must in particular speak about the future. It is today that we decide what tomorrow will be. Today, we must be very conscious of the enormous obstacles to overcome in the cultural, social, economic and political fields. Our anti-imperialist struggle must cease to be a dream and should become a reality in our daily life. [passage omitted]

Comrades, our anti-imperialist behavior must be fully strengthened. We must abandon our thought of being always a consumer nation, and curtail our tastes. It will be a highly patriotic and revolutionary act if we resolve to consume locally produced goods. It will be a patriotic, revolutionary, and highly anti-imperialist act to accept only the credits that we require to build an independent economy, truly rid of any foreign domination. Comrades, we must plan our development, not upon the model imposed on us from outside, not by using the petit bourgeois rules of trying to create here the same economies that have existed on the other side of the Seine River or elsewhere. What we should do is to build a new republic, in accordance with our means and within limits which we can fix for ourselves, without a blind

optimism. Comrades, as from now we muut proclaim consciously our determination to reject foreign-tailored development and accept only a development suitable to our local environment. On the political plane, ridding ourselves of the foreign domination means educating ourselves everyday on the methods of penetration, of conquest, and of exploitation by imperialism in our country. [passage omitted]

Power must be assumed by the popular masses whose awareness must be developed, because imperialism fears the popular masses, just as fire fears water. This is why our structures must be strenghtened to enable each of them to play its role. We must make many more youth pioneers aware politically, because youthsrepresent the future. They constitute an entire program. Through every one of their activities, they impose on us a program to be implemented. They want us to know how they should be made happy today and in particular, how to keep this happiness and well-being tomorrow. The child is, in itself, a revolutionary program. We must mobilize more women within the Union of Burkinabe Women. We need to improve the standard of more militants within the CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution]. We must mobilize more elderly militants within the National Union of Burkinabe Elders. [passage omitted] Our civil service must reflect our commitment to the popular masses. It must in particular be characterized by efficiency and justice. In fact, the Burkinabe people who have decided to assume their own destiny, henceforth can no longer tolerate the laws dictated to them by a privileged minority that imposes its petit bourgeois style on them. We must get rid of the kind of civil service that does not take to heart our real aspirations.

Comrades, we are going to begin the 5-year development plan in which our entire people participated in its reflection, conception and planning. Today, we must know how we are going to implement this 5-year development, and in particular, how we must carry it out so that the coming 5 years will be 5 years of victory over ourselves and also over those here and elsewhere who thought that countries like ours were definitely doomed to fail. Therefore, I find it necessary to make some remarks — first of all to speak about the need for discipline within our people's Armed Forces. If these forces have proved their militancy on all the battle fronts we sent them to — both on the military and the production battlefield — they must always bear in mind that the Army is in the service of the people. The army must defend and protect the people. That is why our soldiers must more than ever be disciplined, by accepting instructions and orders given to them as a means of improving themselves for the benefit of our people. Also, military officers must always bear in mind that they need to demonstrate technical competence as well as political revolutionary consciousness that will enable their men to follow them without reservation.

There is also the need for the secruity forces to be courteous. Last year at this same venue, I talked about this issue of courtesy within the Armed Forces and the security forces and strongly called on our security forces to demonstrate to our people, and their friends, all the necessary attention. But today, I want you to be very firm, because — and unfortunately — there are still a few men within our security forces who are chameleons and have succeeded in tricking us and engaged in confiscating the people's privileges and status, with the aim of terrorizing and exploiting the masses as well as the friends of our people. This brand of security force men must be fought and unequivocally thrown out of our ranks because they are the people's enemies. [passage omitted]

This is also the time to speak about our relations with the whole world. Burkina Faso's relations with the world are based on friendship; friendship between our people and other peoples; friendship and cooperation with all peoples; fruitful and mutually advantageous exchanges. These relations demand that we not only extend the circle of our friends from those nearest us, but also to look far and farther away still for those who can and want to cooperate with our people, and especially when their authorities and their whole government is directed toward the people's interest. That is why, comrades, we cannot fail to salute and encourage all the actions taken for the brotherly countries, toward the brotherly people of Mali. So many things have been said about this unfortunate conflict that occurred between Mali and Burkina Faso. Our people, on their part, know all that they lose each time and each moment they have to devote to making war. Our country knows, our people know the price they have to pay and what they have to invest to obtain peace, because peace is priceless. That is why we encourage all militants, especially the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] who, along the border or from Ouagadougou and other towns of our country, have built up bonds of friendship that now need to be consolidated. In fact, as early as 3 January, 1986, a few hours after the end of hostilities between Mali and Burkina Faso, I called on each one of you to have a Malian friend, and this is a constant duty.

We said this because we are confident that the disputed zones which brought about the war between Mali and Burkina Faso are inhabited by men and women whose sole preoccupation is to live happily; and Burkina Faso's role and mission toward these people is to help them get housing, health, food, education and provide for their well-being. But if it is Mali that can provide them this well-being, so much the better; Burkina Faso will also hail this. Better still, if Mali can, apart from this disputed zone, help other regions of Burkina Faso, we will welcome this; and we are waiting for anything that Mali can do for us: That is our mission. That is also why we did not hesitate, from the tribune of the OAU, to declare that Burkina Faso does not want war at all; that Burkina Faso does not want weapons, or armaments; and that Burkina Faso is prepared to give an important quantity of its small quantity of arms to any just struggle, such as the one against apartheid, and we hope and wish that others will follow our example, especially to help stop fighting among African peoples and direct their weapons against enemies of the African peoples and enemies of peoples as a whole. [applause]

Comrades, I have to deplore the fact that some people in Burkina Faso still continue to think that they can indefinitely and with impunity defy the revolution. This compelled us to convince them firmly with punishment that the revolution is sacred and should not be provoked. If the number of these counterrevolutionaries is decreasing, unfortunately a few incorrigibles persist, and put us in the awkward position of duty to show them what the revolution reserves for them as repressive measures; because the revolution is meant to protect the people and not to punish them. But each time we were forced to use these repressive measures, we did so

in the sole interest of our people. That is why we know that each and every one will understand us when some so-called leftist elements, some so-called revolutionaries, but in reality, counter-revolutionaries, had to be punished, we did so while at the same time extending our hands to them, and we will continue to do so. But also we ask each militant, all militants, to understand that each time te revolution grants clemency, and shows its magnanimity, it is not a sign of weakness, but rather a sign of respect to the people; it is the implmentation of the conviction that we can transform them, provided we have the will and determination. That is why on the occasion of this anniversary, we are going to grant clemency for many people who went against the revolution but who, we hope, will find the path of reconciliaiton with the revolutionary people of Burkina Faso. And that is why we begin by abolishing the special status of those working under the People's Development Program [PPD] [applause] because, as we have noticed, and as the militants have noticed, many of them have understood what is meant by work and what is meant by respect for the people. [passage omitted]

Comrades, forward with the people's 5-year development plan! Forward with our economic independence! Forward with political and cultural independence! Forward with the liberation of Africa! Forward with Africa for Africans! Forward with real power for the worthy and struggling peoples. The fatherland or death, we will win! Thank you. [applause]

Sankara Grants Clemency to Prisoners

AB051410 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The chairman of the CNR, president of Burkina Faso, and head of government, upon recommendation by the comrade minister of state to the Presidency of Burkina Faso in charge of justice declares:

Article 1 — Full and total clemency has been granted to the persons named below, who were sentenced by the people's revolutionary tribunals, and on the occasion of operation "New Justice." These are Traore Nobo Soma; Sawadogo Amade; Ouedraogo Ernest; (Kouldiati Maxime); Ouedraogo Rasmane; Traore Salif. The minister delegate to the Presidency in charge of justice, is charged with the execution of the present decree which will be published in the *Official Gazette* of Burkina Faso.

Also, the following persons who were placed under house arrest have been released — Henri Guissou; Ali Lankouande; and Gerard Kango Ouedraogo. [speaker of the National Assembly 1978-1980] The minister of territorial administration and security is charged with the execution of the present decree which will be published in the *Official Gazette* of Burkina Faso.

By presidential clemency, the sentences of life imprisonment being served by the following persons have been reduced to 20 years of hard labor: Ouagadougou Prison — Serbo Ousmane, OGL Ouagadougou [words indistinct] 1985 20 years of hard labor; (Nea Abdou Charles), OGL Koudougou of 11 November 1985, 20 years of hard labor; Tapsoba Koudougou Adama, OGL Ouagadougou of 3 November 1985, 20 years of hard labor; Fada Ngourma prison — (Dande Ama), OGL Fada of 12 November 1985, 20 years of hard labor.

Article 2 — The following prisoner who was serving 20 years in prison, has had his term reduced to 10 years: Pakoro Agricultural Penitentiary Center — Maiga Inoussa, OGL Ouaga of 24 October 1985, 10 years. [passage omitted on long list of common law prisoners whose sentences were reduced]

GUINEA

Iraqi Vice President Departs Conakry

AB041616 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The vice president of Iraq, Mr Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, left Conakry this morning at the end of a 3-day friendly working visit to Guinea. During his visit to Conakry, Mr Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf held three sessions of private discussions with the head of state, General Lansana Conte. Yesterday, Sunday, the vice president met the CMRN permanent secretary, Minister Kerfalla Camara, for the second time, in the presence of the members of the government. Mr Ma'ruf presented three issues during the discussion: cooperation between Iraq and Guinea; the situation in Africa, with South Africa and Pretoria's racist policy as the center of interest; and naturally, the Middle East situation, including the Iraq-Iran conflict. This morning, a communique was issued at the end of the visit of the Iraqi vice president to Conakry.

Communique Issued

AB041900 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 4 Aug 86

[["Press Communique" issued in Conakry on 4 August at the end of visit to Guinea of the Iraqi vice president]

[Text] The two parties reiterated their firm support for the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and reaffirmed their [words indistinct] Palestinian people's (?return to their home) and the installation of an independent state on their territory.

The Iraqi party broadly informed the Guinean party on the developments of the Iraq-Iran war, emphasizing Iran's persistence in the pursuance of the intensification of the war, and its rejection of all the initiatives of the Security Council, the Non-aligned Movement, and the Islamic Conference, aimed at a peaceful, just, and lasting settlement, and this constitutes a serious threat to peace, stability, development, and the well-being of the people of the subregion. The Guinean party, taking note of the talk given by the Iraqi party on the attitude of Iran toward the conflict and the initiatives aimed at a peaceful overall settlement, reaffirmed the need for the immediate cessation of the war, with a view to arriving at a quick settlement of this painful situation which is affecting the solidarity of all of the Islamic countries.

In conclusion, the two parties pledged to continue their consultations within the international forums, in the framework of the struggle being waged by the people of the Third World to bring about a new international order, promote peace, social justice, solidarity, and international cooperation. His Excellency Taha Muyhi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president of the Republic of Iraq, expressed his deep gratitude to the Guinean people and government for the warm welcome offered to his delegation throughout its stay in the Republic of Guinea. His Excellency Ma'ruf, member of the Revolution Command Council and vice president of the Republic of Iraq, extended to His Excellency Kerfalla Camara, minister and permanent secretary of the CMRN, an invitation to visit Iraq. The invitation has been accepted. The date for it will be fixed later.

NIGERIA

Seminar on Trade With Soviet Union Opens

AB042102 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] A seminar on the development of business cooperation between Nigeria and the USSR today in Lagos called for a closer economic cooperation between both countries. Participants were of the view that both countries had a lot to benefit from their economies. Economic correspondent Christopher Ofolabi reports that the seminar was a followup to an exhibition which opened last Wednesday. His report:

[Ofolabi] The trade exchange between the USSR and Nigeria stood at more than 1.6 billion naira in these past 5 years. So far, over 20,000 (?cars), a great number of (?lorries) and tractors were imported from the USSR. Further commodities include farming machines, power-generating plants, building materials, drugs, and poultry produce feed. Recently, the USSR was involved in the building of the Ajaokuta steel complex. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is buying large quantities of cocoa beans from Nigeria.

It was the view of the seminar that the basic trend of economic and social development of both nations will rise considerably in the next 5 years or so. According to the participants, this would stimulate the Soviet foreign trade association to expand their outputs of machinery, industrial plants, and other commodities which are of interest to Nigeria in particular and Africa as whole. The seminar commended the efforts of government to revamp the nation's economy, pointing out that it was reassuring.

Nigeria and the USSR signed their first trade agreement in 1962, although trading between both nations started much earlier. The provisions of the agreement have been reviewed. The effectiveness of the latest, the third in the series, was initiated in 1984. The 1-day seminar was organized by the trade representative of the USSR in Nigeria.

Foreign Minister on UK Stance on Sanctions

AB051822 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The Federal Government this evening reacted to the outcome of the special Commonwealth summit in London. A statement by the Ministry of External Affairs noted the announcement by Britain that it would no longer prevent the European Economic Community from imposing sanctions against South Africa, and called on EEC members to move rapidly and impose the sanctions. The statement said the government was relieved by the British pronouncement that it was now ready to consider measures against South Africa. It however expressed disappointment that Britain had not joined the six other countries at the minisummit in recommending effective measures against the Pretoria regime.

Illegal Ghanaians Reported Expelled

AB052024 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The Lagos government is continuing its hunt for people staying illegally in Nigeria. Thus 32 Ghanaians without papers or carrying fake passports have just been expelled from the country and led right up to the Ghanaian border. According to the *Ghana News Agency* which reported the news, most of the illegal immigrants were arrested in drinking bars, restaurants, and markets and detained for several weeks before being repatriated.

It is recalled that in April 1985, Nigeria ordered 700,000 foreigners, half of whom were Ghanaian, to formalize their situation or be expelled. Ghana said afterwards that nearly 100,000 of its citizens had had to leave Nigeria as a result of that decision.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Presents Response to Sanctions

Pretoria Press Conference

MB052048 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1920 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Press conference held by Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Pretoria, on 5 August, introduced by Michelle Alexander on the "Network" program — video recorded]

[Text] [Alexander] Here at the Union buildings in Pretoria, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha addressed a gathering of local and international media on the outcome of the Commonwealth minisummit in London. In an opening statement, Mr Botha said he failed to understand why these countries had imposed sanctions in order to promote the dismantling of apartheid, as he believed that the South African Government had clearly committted itself to the process of reform. He then opened the session to questions from the floor.

[First unidentified reporter] While, Minister, you cannot be surprised at these sanctions, you must be relieved that they were not worse.
[Botha] No. I have no reason to feel relieved. I remain disapointed that persons who are heads of government can act in such an irrational and cynical way. There is no reason to feel happy or relieved about it. But, of course, we have no choice.

[Reporter] Sir, the business community today certainly must be relieved.
[Botha] Well, that is a different matter. [Words indistinct] but I want to sound a note of warning. Unless this hysterical stampede is brought to a halt, the cycle of sanctions apparently will continue. And as far as I am concerned, we have two choices, also our business community. Only two. The one is that we capitulate and give in under pressure. Now it is unban the ANC, unban the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], release political prisoners. At the next round, it will be, now you give them what they want, or more sanctions are to follow. The time has therefore come for the South African Government and our people to decide once and for all that we will stand united and firm, and that we will show the world that we are not prepared to put the destiny of the people of this country in their hands. We are not prepared to be told how to form a new South Africa by leaders who govern their countries under the most repressive forms of government.

[Second unidentified reporter] Minister, [name indistinct] of the Toronto *Globe and Mail*. You have mentioned Australia...
[Botha interrupting] Just a moment, could I... [changes thought] this person was standing between us.

[Reporter] You have mentioned Australia, (?and) you certainly suggested a hidden agenda [words indistinct] the Canadian Government might be (?operating with).
[Botha] I did not mention the Canadian Government so far, except for the fact it is one of the six.

[Reporter] Sir, you suggested these governments may be operating with a hidden agenda and the South African Government is (?curious) about this. You have mentioned Australia. I am asking you, would you care to suggest what hidden agenda the Government of Canada might be operating with?
[Botha] You see, this whole campaign of sanctions against South Africa clearly — we need not argue it — must have such catastrophic results for millions of black people inside South Africa and outside South Africa, (?and so) it is hard for me to find a logical answer to the continuation of this vendetta. And it is against that background that I must ask myself; What is behind it? Morality cannot be behind it. The removal of apartheid cannot be behind it, because my government is committed to doing it. I indicated to you briefly measures we took over the past few months and years, to indicate our track record, to indicate the government's sincerity in its intention to remove racial discrimination. Now the impression is created that the more we reform the more the insistence on punishment. It does not make sense. To reasonable persons it does not make sense. And it is against that background that I said there must be some hidden agenda, some hidden motive, of which we might not be aware. It might be that, if you take Zambia and Zimbabwe, and the emotional way in which they insulted Mrs Thatcher — Mr Mugabe and Dr Kaunda. I ask myself could it be that the leadership of the ANC fooled them into believing that they might get a cut in South Africa's mineral production. Could it be that Australia entered into an agreement with the ANC leadeship as to the marketing of coal in future? We are wondering, farfetched as it might sound at first, whether there can be any truth of any explanation in this direction, because it does not make sense. We have 2 million foreign African workers in our country. It is our assessment that they probably maintain back home, provide a livelihood back home, to up to 12 million human beings. Now, who is going to pay for that, if they are out of work? It does not make sense. Take Zimbabwe, again. At the very moment while Mr Mugabe was insulting Mrs Thatcher because of her realistic stand against sanctions in the interests of black people, his government back home quickly initialed very important amendments to our trade agreements. It does not make sense. I hope Mr Mugabe will explain that to Mrs Thatcher.

[Third unidentified reporter] Sir...
[Botha, interrupting] I am sorry, I cannot see the lady. All right.

[Reporter] Has the South African Government now come to the conclusion that no matter what kind and how many reforms there are [words indistinct] it will not be appreciated by the rest of the world? And will that mean a hardening of the [word indistinct] with further negotiations with foreign negotiators?
[Botha] My answer to the first part of the lady's question is, yes. We have come to the conclusion that it does not matter what reforms we introduce, but because the world is not interested in reforms and in the upliftment of black people in this country, and better living conditions, and more rights for black people — it does not matter what we do, short of giving in, short of giving in to the instigators of violence, who insist that violence ought to be used to achieve their political objectives, it is clear to us that the world in not interested in that. And it is not going to help us to look over our shoulders for bonuses from the international community. As far as the second part of your question is concerned, the South African Government will not be deterred from continu-

ing to (?implement) our announced reform program. We have gone a long way, we still have a long way to go, we do believe that in the end responsible black leaders will come forward. It will be a pity if we reach eventually agreement after a lot of damage has been done to the South African economy, because the people of this country will pay the prices, not Australia, not Europeans not the Commonwealth, not the OAU, not the United Nations. The people of this country, the black people, the white people, the colored people, the Asian people, will eventually pay the price of this cynical and irrational campaign against us. But it will not deter us, because we are together here. And I do believe we are tied by a common bond of patriotism. And I believe we will eventually reach that agreement. It is just a tragedy that it would now have to be reached under circumstances where less funds will be available for the new projects and for improving education, medical facilities, infrastructure, and the training of the lesser developed part of our population, the black part of the population.

[Fourth unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] Britain and you have talked about the Commonwealth sanctions. I wonder if you would comment on the President of the United States, and particularly [words indistinct] but obviusly what has happened in the Senate, where even the Republican senators have been (?voting) for [words indistinct] and also President Reagan's speech in the (aftermath) where [words indistinct] (?for shifitng his own position)?
[Botha] In the light of what I have said, it must be clear to you that we can also not understand the motive of the U.S. legislature. I believe President Reagan's statement to the effect that South Africa is not required to negotiate the future of this country with any organization that is to [word indistinct] as its goal a Marxist state is to be welcomed. It was the first statesman of the world who stated that categorically. He also gave a vivid and realistic description of the methods used by the terrorists in this country to intimidate black leaders, to force them not to negotiate with us. There are parts of his statement with which we do not agree. But by and large, it was a statement [words indistinct] showing a realistic appreciation of what is expects in southern Africa. I fear that the pressure on President Reagan will increase. But as far as we are concerned, the time has come for the realities of southern Africa to come to the fore. I have, myself as foreign minister of this country, together with my department and other departments, fought hard over the years against sanctions, because I knew what the effects would be, not only for the economic development of this country, but for our neighoring states. And it was one of my main purposes to do everything that we could to cooperate economically with our neighboring states. Just taking southern Africa in general, it has enough problems to cope with even under complete peaceful conditions. Under condition of boycotts and sanctions and political instability they virtually have no hope of any progress for decades to come.

[Unidentified moderator] Mr Robins, behind the camera again.
[Robins] Mr Botha, James Robins, BBC Television News. You have talked about the possible economic consequences to neighbouring states of sanctions. But is the South African Government planning retaliatory action against any of these states, in particular, Zambia and Zimbabwe?
[Botha] No, no. What makes you think that? Of necessity, the inevitable consequence of extending sanctions against South Africa must be that the economies of our neighboring states would be harmed. If our neighboring states import and export more than half their goods and materials through South African ports, surely it must be obvious that it is not South Africa that would be doing the damage to their economies, but the sanctions. Surely, it must be obvious that the South African Government would be left with no choice if our coal cannot be exported, and as a result of that thousands of black workers lose their jobs, also from our neighboring states. What must we do? They will have to go back. I trust that those countries who so eagerly advocated sanctions would look after them. I trust that the parliaments of India, Australia, and Canada will vote special funds. Millions will be required. I trust they will now put their money where their mouths are.

[Robins] But you will not stop any supplies by rail, for instance, to Zimbabwe?
[Botha] No, I did not say we would stop supplies, but we will have — in view of the current sanctions — we will have to consider import licenses to protect our own local industry and to make sure that we know that is coming into this country. We will have to decide to introduce, soon, a levy on all imports going through our country, to ensure that goods reach their destination. If the security situation deteriorates, then we will have to introduce more strict border control measures.

[Moderator] Michael Hornsby?
[Hornsby] Mr Botha, you mention the possibility of a levy on imports. Could I understand you to mean that is a decision that you have already taken, to introduce such a levy, or is it a measure you might have to take if sanctions get worse?
[Botha] No, no. The decision is already taken. It has just been introduced now. It is a deposit. It is usual customs practice, as I understand it. We are just following international practice.

[Hornsby] But it has not existed before?
[Botha] No, it has not existed before, but because of the threat of sanctions, and particularly because of Zimbabwe's attitude, and Zambia's attitude, they must also put their money where their mouths are. I take it that Dr Kaunda and Mr Mugabe will now show the example, and start and initiate comprehensive sanctions against us. The way they propagated this subject in London. Surely, they owe it to the world and their own conscience to show the world that they will set an example. We invite them to initiate total, comprehensive sanctions against this country.

[Fifth unidentified reporter] Minister, it seems as if Mrs Thatcher is still hoping to negotiate a settlement, and South Africa has also indicated previously that it is prepared to talks about (?differences). Where are you going from here?
[Botha] It is not us going from here. It is for the world to decide where they want to go to. Our options are clear. Either we capitulate under pressure, only to be confronted with more pressure until we are destroyed, until the private sector is destroyed, until the competitive economic system is destroyed, freedom of expression is destroyed, freedom of religion and democracy, or we say: so far and no further. And this is what the government is saying. And we say: All right, do what you like. It is not us who did not want to remove apartheid. It is not

us who did not want to negotiate. It is not us that defied the world. The world, apparently, has decided to assist the instigators of violence to achieve their purpose of seizing power. The South African Government is not going to be party to that. We are convinced. that the overwhelming majority of South Africans will support the government in its stand. We are convinced that our people are prepared to make the sacrifice. It does not matter whether it takes 10 years, 20 years, 30 years, or more. But eventually it will be South Africans that decide around the conference table the constitutional structures for this country, and not the OAU, nor the Commonwealth, consisting of a majority of countries with the most oppressive regimes in the world. It will be South Africans, and we are prepared to pay the price for our ideals.

[Moderator] Miss Alexander, SABC?
[Alexander] Michelle Alexander, "Network." Mr Minister, you said the South African Government refuses to capitulate (?in the face) of sanctions, and South Africans all stand united. But do you have the full backing of the economic and business sector in this attitude?
[Botha] I believe so. But it is not a question of having their backing. We are all together in the same boat. I repeat, if we now give in, they will be next to be nationalized. They will be next to be destroyed. So I think there is a realization — and I got this from a wide spectrum of opinion in the business community of this country — sad as it might seem, tragic as it might seem, they would prefer by and large that we now accept this evil, unrealistic, and cynical campaign against us, and plan from that basis. Because that offers all of us not only a way to survive, but to win eventually. But to give in means certain destruction, also, of the fabric of the private sector.

More From Press Conference

MB051722 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1720 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Aug 5, SAPA — South Africa would not take the Commonwealth sanctions package lying down, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight.

Addressing an international press conference in Pretoria, he also warned neighbouring African states, particularly Zimbabwe and Zambia, that a system of levys on all their imports which passed through South Africa would be introduced

If the security situation deteriorated "then we will have to introduce stricter border control measures," he added.

The decision to set levys, which already apply to Zambia, followed international practice and it had been decided to introduce them now because of the sanctions threat "and particuarly because of the attitude of Zimbabwe and Zambia."

Warning of the "catastrophic" consequences sanctions against South Africa would have on its neighbouring countries, Mr Botha said his government expected Mr Robert Mugabe and Dr Kenneth Kaunda to "put their money where their mouth is and institute sanctions."

"We want them to introduce total comprehensive sanctions against this country."

The South African Government would not retailiate against the pro-sanctions African countries because it did not believe in boycotts. "But in view of the sanctions we will have to consider import licensing to protect our suppliers and to make sure we know what is passing through South Africa," Mr Botha said.

The Department of Trade and industries announced last week a system of import licensing on Zimbabwe's imports through South Africa would be introduced on Friday, but insisted the move should not be interpreted as a trade embargo.

Approached for clarification on the levy issue, the commissioner of customs and excise, Mr D.J. Colesky, said this was a cash deposit to ensure goods passing through South Africa to other states reached their destination and that it was accepted international practice.

He was not aware of any decision to implement this, although it already existed in the case of Zambia, where customs and excise problems had arisen, and this had applied to other African countries in the past.

Replying to a question on what moves the government would take to circumvent the sanctions package, Mr Botha said: "You can rest assured we are not going to take this lying down. There will be ways and means to circumvent the sanctions... but even if we can't, we are prepared to accept a lowering of our standard of living...we are prepared to make sacrifices for what we believe in."

Earlier, he said his government "cannot understand why this action was taken against us." "We are told this action is to force us to end, dismantle or remove apartheid, but the South African Government is committed to do that, and has in fact over the past few months repealed or amended dozens of laws, proclamations and regulations which discriminate on the basis of race.

"We are told this action is necessary to force us to conduct dialogue with authentic leaders, but we are committed to conduct such negotiations on condition that those who participate abandon violence. We do not understand this because we are committed to do what the Commonwealth Seven alleged we ought to do in order to avoid sanctions. It has thus become clear to the SA Government that at least six of the seven are not interested in power sharing, the removal of apartheid, the extention of democracy in South Africa, and the upliftment of black people. They simply cannot be interested in that ... they must have a hidden agenda ... and I'm afraid we are not aware of the full particulars of that agenda," Mr Botha said.

It was simply not possible for the government to believe the six could be motivated by morality.

On the move to halt imports of South African coal, Mr Botha said one of the six, Australia, might employ thousands of whites in its coal mines while robbing thousands of South African blacks of their jobs and income. This was a new kind of morality which

the Australian prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke, could best explain to his people. Australia stood to gain in just about every respect from the punitive measures which Mr Hawke had advocated.

With the exception of countries like the United States, Britain, West Germany and Portugal, the SA Government believed the rest of the world was not really interested in the extension of democracy.

"They insist on dialogue when they ought to know we are committed to this. They ought to know that the dominant communist element in the ANC categorically rejects negotiations ... that this element considers peaceful negotiations as a betrayal of their objective to install a regime in this country through violence," Mr Botha said.

Replying to a question Mr Botha said he had no reason to feel relieved the sanctions measures were not worse. "I remain disappointed that heads of government can act in such an irrational and cynical way." [passage omitted]

The business community might be relieved "but I want to sound a note of warning that unless this hysterical stampede is brought to a halt somehow, the cycle of sanctions will continue."

Mr Botha said. [passage omitted]

He said Mrs Thatcher had taken a "courageous stand" in opposing the six other Commonwealth countries. "It was correct to say she would not accept any of the damage that would be done to Africans by the moves, because in time, when the real effect of these sanctions are felt, I would be very interested to hear what the six will say to the world."

BBC: ANC's Mbeki Threatens Increased Struggle

MB060932 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 6 Aug 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] Here in London at the moment is Mr Thabo Mbeki, the information director for the outlawed black South African party, the African National Congress, or ANC. He is normally based at the ANC's headquarters in the Zambian capital, Lusaka. So, John Eisenhower took the opportunity to put to him the question of what effects, the thought, South African reprisals might have against Zambia and Zimbabwe:

[Begin recording] [Mbeki] They most certainly will have an effect, but I think it also ought to be said that the independent countries of the region, particularly those two, did expect that there would be reprisals from South Africa. They have said it quite clearly that they are prepared to take the sacrifice and I think they will. Coming from the region I think we know that the ordinary people in the region are also very committed to make whatever sacrifices necessary to get rid of the problem of apartheid.

[Eisenhower] Perhaps we could turn to the list of economic measures as they emerged from the Commonwealth minisummit. I know that the African National Congress wants, it is in favor of, comprehensive mandatory sanctions. Did the Commonwealth list as it adds up actually go far enough for you?
[Mbeki] No, we don't think it did, but it was an important step for the six Commonwealth countries that took this decision, and it is our hope that the rest of the Commonwealth countries will go along with that as well as the rest of the world. Clearly, they didn't go far enough because we are convinced that it is comprehensive sanctions that will have an effect. The problem about partial sanctions is that they give the possibility to the South African regime to adjust to that and, therefore, at the end of the day to argue that sanctions don't work. Comprehensive sanctions would work.

[Eisenhower] As I understand it, the policy of the African National Congress is that these sanctions are only an adjunct to the armed struggle. They should only underpin the armed struggle. Can we expect now an intensification of that struggle?
[Mbeki] Well, I think it must be said that given the positions that the major trading partners of South Africa are taking, like Great Britain and the United Stataes, and France, and Japan and so on, West Germany, that they aren't leaving us with any choice really, but to intensify that armed struggle. It's true what you have said; we have always said that sanctions are supplementary to the struggle that takes place in South Africa. But if there were to be effective sanctions, they would in fact assume an importance which is a little bit more than supplementary. In their absence, we are then left with very little tools in our hands to ensure a change of that situation. So, necessarily, I think you will get more armed struggle. I think as part of that process you will get an escalated attack against economic targets because we are convinced it's necessary to undermine that economy which gives strength to the regime. You will get destruction because that is just in the nature of war. We have no choice, but to escalate that kind of struggle in a situation where the forces that matter on the issue of sanctions are refusing to act, such as the British Government. [end recording]

Radio Freedom: RSA Now Faces Military Dictatorship

EA061052 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT

[Excerpt] Compatriots: The recent amendments made by the fascist ringleader, Pieter Botha, the draconian state of emergency regulations reimposing sweeping powers to the barbarous police and army, powers which had been invalidated by court decisions, was yet another good demonstration of the (?farcical) uselessness of all these so-called legal and constitutional institutions [words indistinct] ake of the rapid militarisation of the country by the Botha-Malan regime.

Since the hawkish Botha and his military general came to power, they have worked hard to centralize power to themselves in a military clique known as the State Security Council, the body of police and military generals which ride roughshod over all other institutions in the country and [word indistinct] the power to even override Parliament, the courts and other bodies. The arbitrary declaration of the second state of emergency, despite fierce

opposition by the tricameral Parliament to the two legislations that sought to enforce all the powers of emergency, was yet another demonstration that the rule of law in South Africa has all but disappeared. It is now in the hands of Botha and his fascist clique.

It is clear now that the country is now clearly under the control of those who believe in military and police might. Subsequent attempts by the country's supreme court to rule that some of the powers were not even justified under the emergency, in an attempt to demonstrate the court's autonomy and independence, have all proved [word indistinct] and a mockery of the democratic norms that they claim to uphold.

By overriding the courts and reimposing the tough powers [words indistinct] Botha and his clique were merely emphasizing the point that [words indistinct] in South Africa is no longer that of Parliament or the court but of the [words indistinct] of the military. We are now faced with the military dictatorship, which has the power to overrule any other body in the country. The situation has challenged even Parliament and the court [word indistinct] says the president of the ANC, Comrade Oliver Tambo. It is all as a result of the centrlaization of power into the State Security Council. [passage indistinct]

Six Killed in Faction Fighting in KwaZulu

MB051523 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Six people have been killed in faction fighting in the Tugela Ferry area in KwaZulu. Police in Pietermaritzburg say the fight erupted between two factions yesterday, leaving four men and two women dead. The names of those killed have not yet been released.

BBC: KwaZulu Civil Servants Must Sign Loyalty Oath

MB051658 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 5 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A major row has blown up in the South African homeland of Kwazulu. The homeland's 53,000 civil servants have been ordered to sign a pledge of loyalty to the KwaZulu government anad its leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and it seems quite a few people are not happy about it. From Durban, Subry Govender reports.

The public relations officer of the KwaZulu department of education and culture, (Ian Khumalo), confirmed today that all employees, including teachers, had been asked to sign the loyalty pledge. According to circulars sent out by KwaZulu, all employees have been called on to solemnly declare not to vilify, denigrate, or in any manner speak in contempt of the head of the KwaZulu government. KwaZulu employees have also been called upon to be loyal to members of the KwaZulu cabinet, the legislative assembly, and to all persons in authority in the KwaZulu government. The declaration has to be signed in the presence of a commissioner of oaths, the latest attempt by the KwaZulu government to cow into submission its civil servants.

It is the second time in 2 years that such an attempt has been made. In 1984, the KwaZulu government called on students who obtained bursaries from the government not to vilify or denigrate the KwaZulu government and Chief Buthelezi.

However, many medical students at the University of Natal, in Durban, refused to sign this loyalty pledge. Chief Buthelezi's government hit back against nine of the medical students in April this year, when it turned down their applications for jobs in KwaZulu hospitals, even though there is a chronic shortage of doctors in the bantustan.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Parliamentary Pay Raises

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 1 August, in an editorial on page 6, questions whether this was the appropriate time for cabinet and Parliament ministers to receive a pay hike. The 25 to 35 percent increase comes when it "is not the time to push up salaries way above the percentage granted to public servants and others who are struggling ... to come out on salaries" lagging well below the cost of living. Perhaps the intention is to reward those in the higher reaches of government so well as to attract more people into public service.

Anglican Financial Difficulties

A second page 6 editorial notes the financial difficulties into which the Anglican Diocese of Johannesburg is sinking, in spite of overseas funds attracted by Bishop Desmond Tutu. "By the end of the year, the diocese will be in the red. Bishop Tutu, by then Archbishop of Cape Town, won't be around to see the financial plight the diocese is in a result partly, if not mainly, of his controversial political activities."

BUSINESS DAY on Rule of Law

The growing number of "laws written and passed by politicians and bureaucrats without reference to Parliament" is the topic of concern in a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 1 August. Recent court decisions "clipping government's wings over the state of emergency sharply underscore the importance of our independent judiciary," as it seeks to curtail emergency legislation "undoubtedly intended by the faceless lawmakers to confer as wide a range as possible on policemen, and thus to be as intimidatory as possible." In matters of security, the government attitude "says on issues of law and order we can do what we want. Thankfully the courts are curbing that arrogance." When officials are given excessive powers to make laws, the tricameral parliamentary system is bypassed, thus denying the legislative body the opportunity to scrutinize new laws from a wide range of viewpoints. South Africa lacks a benchmark, such as the one embodied in the U.S. Constitution, and "until we have our own benchmark, abuse of power by the executive remains all too likely."

Parliament's Salary Increases

In an editorial on the same page, the newspaper notes that members of Parliament have been underpaid for years and the new salary increases are more than justified by the duties of the tricameral parliamentary system. However, "excessive government spending is now identifiable as the engine of inflation. It might be worth paying top civil servants their astronomical salaries if they could bring state spending under control, but how on earth will they do that is they insist on flinging fortunes at each other?"

Wrong Time for Rewards

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 1 August takes up the cry against parliamentary pay increases. Acknowledging that "remuneration should be sufficient to lure suitable executive material from the private sector," the editorial on page 10 points out that pay raises totaling about 35 percent for the year "rankle when the latest inflation rate is below 17 percent." "Policy has created a top-heavy government with a proliferation of ministers, MP's and public servants. South Africans are over-governed, and it doesn't make it better to have to pay even more for the privilege."

Pressure for Negotiations

In the "My View" column on page 10, Frederick van Zyl Slabbert examines the pressure on P.W. Botha to begin negotiations with black groups. "The funny thing is, Mrs Thatcher said the same thing last week: 'Start negotiations, but I am not going to tell you about what to finally negotiate.' " And Botha, "in his inimitable way, seems to be saying: 'You can all go and take a running jump' " "Negotiations with the true representative leaders of the majority of the people in South Africa will ... insist that he negotiate himself out of a job." "To put it bluntly, next time Mrs Thatcher or President Reagan sends someone to look for 'signs of progress' or 'quantum leaps,' they might as well put it on the line. They must say; 'We are here to find out if you are prepared to negotiate yourself out of power. Signs of progress towards this would be the dismantling of apartheid, releasing Mandela, and the unbanning of the ANC. If there are no signs of progress there will be sanctions.' This kind of bluntness will save a great deal of sniffing around in circles on the sanctions trail ...."

Independence for KwaNdebele Questioned

"Can anybody tell us why it is so desperately imperative to grant independence to the ridiculously tiny KwaNdebele?" asks Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 1 August in a page 4 editorial. Recent incidents in the area, including this week's murder of cabinet minister Piet Ntuli, "should tell those involved in this tragic charade that it is not worth the cost to push through an independence that will satisfy a few." The majority of the people do not want independence; "most people, and we suspect even the Government, have come to the sad conclusion that the homelands were a phenomenal blunder.." "KwaNdebele does not need independence. South Africa does not need another homeland." "Ironically, elsewhere people die to gain independence while in KwaNdebele people die while fighting against independence."

P.W. Botha: 'Confrontation'

"State President P.W. Botha has clearly chosen a path of confrontation with the rest of the world," says Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 3 August [as published] in a page 2 editorial. The president's failure to offer something to Sir Geoffrey Howe in support of UK Prime Minister Thatcher's stand against South African sanctions "is one of the most reckless acts embarked upon by this government." Thatcher "has been humiliated and insulted by Pretoria. She has been betrayed by a government she risked her career to defend." U.S. President Ronald Reagan "must also be feeling badly betrayed ... Washington and Whitehall weren't asking the earth from Botha. They just wanted signs that the government was willing to negotiate a new dispensation for South Africa." "If Botha *doesn't* want to release Mandela, and *doesn't* want to unban the ANC, what *does* he want to do? What are *his* solutions to the raging violence? Botha may well live to regret what happened this week. And in the meantime, we had better brace ourselves for what may turn out to be the longest, hottest summer of our lives."

Rationality, Moderation Demanded

Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 31 July, in a page 6 editorial, assesses the new stage of South African relations with the rest of the world. "The government is defiantly leaning against the hurricane" of threatened sanctions, while friendly Western governments are unable to turn back the tide of public opinion demanding action. White South Africans "clearly feel misunderstood, picked upon, angry, and defiant." Sir Geoffrey Howe's recent mission "could unintentionally have fuelled these feelings." "Many whites, fed government propaganda and denied independent information on what is happening, will see no contradiction in their comfortable lifestyle while black resistance is kept at bay by the emergency ... They feel the defiant posture of the State President is precisely what is called for ...." As the government "bends over backwards to co-opt black support" most blacks continue to be frustrated and resistant. Black leaders want the vote and are prepared to suffer the effects of sanctions in order to secure what they want. "Immovable objects and irresistible forces litter the South African landscape as never before. What is needed is rationality, clear heads and steady hands, both locally and abroad. The services of well-meaning nations who are both honest and brokers would be welcome, too."

Vague Emergency Regulations

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 30 July says in a page 10 editorial that "we had no doubt about the seriousness of the violent onslaught or the necessity of bringing it effectively under control." It says from the beginning it has warned that there are certain emergency regulations clauses whose vagueness could pose some problems. It has happened. In the Natal Supreme Court, Justice Didcott has declared six clauses completely of partially invalid. The state's respect and authority are being undermined as a result of vaguely formulated regulations. "A calm review of the emergency regulations with reasonable application is obviously needed."

Cooperation in Natal

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 30 July says in an editorial on page 8 that "Louwsburg in northern Natal is not exactly one of South Africa's well-known towns." Most readers are probably unaware of its existence. What has happened there in the past 2

months is more than just a casual attempt in search of lasting solutions to South Africa's problems. Instead of waiting for "bigger reforms" at the highest level, people of this town have reached out to each other. Next week a cooperation dream will become reality with the signing of an agreement between black and white for a better future for all. Parliamentary actions are necessary but they offer mainly the framework to which ordinary people, in a spirit of goodwill, can attach practical content. "The relatively minor happening in Louwsburg has shown once more that where attitudes are correct no differences are too great to bridge."

Breaking Impasse

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 31 July in an editorial on page 8 asks whether there was ever a country which has earned the wrath of the international community as South Africa has. In more than one instance there is an unmistakable trace of the old hatred of the Boers. It is unfortunate that one cannot separate these emotions from the facts so that the world's resentment of South Africa can be put in perspective. "Why is this happening now when South Africa is busy with a reform process?" President P.W. Botha knows better than any living politician that reform is the most unrewarding task that any statesman can undertake. South Africa is expected to carry out its reform with the whole world shouting advice at it. One of the great dangers of reform is that there are political opponents who wish to see reform initiatives fail for their own benefit. The West should ask itself if it has not become the victim of a sinister plot to sabotage the reform process. However, South Africa could benefit by listening to Western countries. An "imaginative exercise" is needed to break the impasse, and it is true that the "fundamental issue" of meaningful black rights should be addressed in earnest. "South Africans, especially Afrikaners, believe that they alone are correct and the whole world wrong. Such an attitude neither helps us nor the friends that we still have."

Portugal's Dilemma

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 31 July says in an editorial on page 8 that "Portugal finds itself in a dilemma on the questions of sanctions against South Africa." It has to keep its friendly ties with Mozambique and Angola, but at the same time continue to maintain solid relations with Pretoria. Against this background, the visit by the Portuguese deputy foreign minister, Azevedo Soares, was timely. Although it is not a great power Portugal nevertheless plays an important role in the Portuguese-speaking states of Africa. In this connection Lisbon's importance should not be underestimated. Portugal has official ties with both the MPLA and Frelimo and it allows UNITA and Renamo to run offices in the capital. "It is possible that Portugal, for example could be envisaged as a mediator in trying to bring peace between the warring factions."

OAU Dreamworld

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 1 August says in an editorial on page 10 that the axiom "Nero fiddled while Rome burned" can be applied to the OAU. Millions of Africans are dying of hunger, and the continent is groaning under the burden of debts amounting to millions of rand. Added to this there is unprecedented corruption in most African states and a political culture has developed which has brought about disastrous political instability. Yet at this week's OAU summit most of the time was devoted to discussing South Africa and Western countries that have ties to it. Although trade with South Africa is on the increase the OAU has called for sanctions against this country in a formal resolution. It has also been decided that countries such as Britain could be punished with sports boycotts or by severing diplomatic relations — but which African state will take this step knowing that the financial assistance it gets will cease? "Nothing can illustrate the dreamworld in which certain African states live better than this summit."

No Long-Term Plans

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 2 August carries a page 6 commentary by Rex Gibson which asks why people such as Pik Botha are allowed to violate the law by saying "bring on the sanctions." Also, considering the possible effects of P.W. Botha's treatment of Sir Geoffrey Howe: "If an opponent of the Government did something to precipitate sanctions in that way he'd get the short shrift." "One explanation of these curious anomalies is that it's somehow OK to demand sanctions if you do it defiantly ... and with intent to show that we can survive them." "But that's absurd." So only one explanation is left, that the "Government — in despair at what it sees as the irrationality of erstwhile friends — actually wants sanctions to defuse the atmosphere. As long as sanctions remain a mere threat they provide a conductor for fierce emotions, a ready-made bandstand for every foreign politicial looking for a popular cause. In place, they lose their power to provoke and mobilize." Unfortunately, sanctions "are more easily imposed than lifted, they debilitate and they undermine, and ultimately isolated countries go into decline ...." Increasingly, loss of confidence in the National Party results from the "absence of a timetable, a plan and a plain policy" for the future of South Africa. "There can't be a soul ... who has any clear picture of where the country's going ...."

Disrupting Rent Boycotts

In view of the fact that rent boycotts are known to be occurring in 31 townships throughout South Africa, including Alexandra, Sharpeville, Soweto, and Grahamstown, "state, business and community councils are collaborating in a grand plan to break the nationwide rent boycott which has already cost the state more than R250 million," according to Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English on 1-7 August on page 1. The groups leading the campaign are the Joint Management Centers, JMC's, comprised of people from "business, community councils, ex-development boards, the South African Police and the SA Defence Force. JMC's are regional organs directly accountable to the State Security Council. Their functions is to assess the security situation in each region and recommend to the authorities appropriate 'solutions.' " A document submitted on 1 November 1985 proposes " 'local collection action groups' made up of councillors, policemen and officials ... mandated to use all available means to collect rentals in arrears." Such measures include legal action against hostile residents, discussion groups with residents, action against councillors who are not paying, establishment of police stations in all black areas, winning the hearts and minds of the youth who can then convince their parents to pay rent and to reestablish authority structures "within the context of the family structure." Owing to the sensitivity of the rent issue, it is also noted that "all decisions on rent or related increases that affect the black community must be taken at a cabinet level."

Power To Raid Homes

The "nature and limit" of the powers of the Security Forces' power to search citizens' homes may be more clearly defined in the wake of this week's decisions on emergency regulations. An anonymous Johannesburg attorney, writing on page 9 of *The Weekly Mail*, emphasizes the clause wherein any such search and seizure is deemed necessary by security personnel, noting that the interpretation of "the maintenance of public order or the safety of the public" may be subject to closer scrutiny. The victims of such a search "is in law only obliged to furnish the member of the Force with his or her full name and address. If the member of the Force wishes to go further than this, then the victim should ask the reasons for this ...." "There is also no need to allow them to search your premises or car unless such a search is taking place in terms of the regulations ...." Unfortunately, he concedes, this is all very theoretical. "Nonetheless, members of the public are the only ones in the long run that will be able to ensure that their very limited rights remain protected." If security forces "do not behave in terms of the regulations, then 'they should and can be brought to account by the courts.' "

Emergency Regulations Dented

Five key areas of the emergency regulations have suffered a setback in the courts this week. Anton Harber writes on page 8 that "the result is confusion. Nobody seems to know which regulations still hold, and how much of the Emergency still stands." The "ouster clause," was ruled invalid, as the Natal Supreme Court held that "courts could never be ousted from inquiring into the lawfulness of Security Force action." The Rand Supreme Court found that the Forces must comply more strictly with grounds for detention set out in the regulations, establishing the right of the court to release detainees. The Natal court ruled that criticism was permissible and "gone was the ban on promoting any object of unlawful organisation and the prohibition of engendering feelings of hostility among sections of the public." The Grahamstown and Rand Supreme Courts "have dismissed the rights of divisional commissioners of police to make law." Finally, "the courts have shown a willingness to investigate each act of the Security Forces in order to establish whether or not it has been committed in good faith." "Regulations are being attacked on a daily basis in the courts."

'We Shall Be Free'

The "paternalistic" attitude of Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan and their assertion that P.W. Botha has initiated reform in South Africa are the subject of "Just Jon," by Jon Qwelane in Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 3 August on page 11. He reviews, trying his "hardest to be honest," just what reforms have been made. The repeal of the sex laws "actually makes it almost impossible for mixed couples to live together because of the Population Registration, Group Areas and Separate Amenities" Acts. The pass laws "have now been reintroduced in an even more vicious form than the original." The promise of restored South African citizenship has long since been broken. The establishment of Regional Service Councils only installs "a few blacks who were not voted for by their own communities and whose credibility, therefore, is suspect." There is a "deliberate refusal to address the basic problem at our schools, which is fourth-rate education," as well as the transformation of schools into "armed camps." Also, he asks, "is 'reform' the summary expulsion of hundreds of thousands of black pupils from schools for no other reason than that they want nothing more nor less than what their white counterparts are taught?" Additionally, the "outright refusal by the white South African Government to grant us the vote in our own country" is further evidence of reforms which have not reformed anything at all. "Mr Botha, his Western allies and everybody else who believes in the discredited myth of white superiority may doubt it, but we shall be free."

Specter of Sanctions

In a page 14 editorial, the beginning of the "sanctions game" is marked. "Like a patient on an operating table South Africa waits with a mixture of resignation, fear and defiance for the Western world to do its worst. Whether sanctions can be averted now is beyond dispute. The focus switches to guessing games about their extent, their effects, their efficacy, how they can be surmounted, and how South Africa might retaliate." "Sanctions will not bring down the Botha government; but they may well make it more bloody-minded." "The weapon is a fairly crude one: insofar as it damages the economy, blacks will certainly suffer through losing jobs and the general benefits of development." "Yet sanctions will leak — 'like a sieve,' as some authorities are predicting abroad. They cannot be co-ordinated worldwide; there will always be countries ready to help find trade loopholes." "With all this, life will become more uncomfortable across the racial spectrum." "Isolation will breed a variety of unhappy psychological effects. Any local economic boost is likely to be of short term. The longer term effects point to stagnation, unemployment — and concomitant unrest. As South Africans contemplate all this they should also reflect on the disastrous policies that have brought their country to this pass. The hollowest part of President Botha's defiant 'national suicide' speech this week was its absence of any convincing political alternatives."

Judicial Curbs

The judiciary of South Africa has recently asserted, with "crystal clarity, that neither the National Party nor the police is above the law," remarks Andrew Beattie in a column on page 14. "Observers herald some of these court decisions as a return to the judicial activism of past ages." Others feel "that the courts were 'leaning over backwards' to uphold civil liberties." Nevertheless, "what is more likely is that the Government, and the police more particularly, have been acting unreasonably, even in terms of their own laws." "While police acting under the regulations are supposed to be 'reasonable' or acting 'in good faith,' never let it be said that the innocent are ever punished other than in good faith. There can be no workable substitute for the Rule of Law — regardless of who governs."

Government 'Deviousness'

David Allen, in his "Black Eye" column on page 16, points out "rare and unusual glimpses of the breathtaking deviousness of this Government." Specifically, last week such activity focused on the "breach of faith" over the citizenship issue. This week, a "special brand of 'inventive bookkeeping' " has been invoked in the school registration dilemma. The Department of Education and Training [DET] " 'expelled whoever wasn't at school by re-registration deadline ... and is basing its new "100 percent attendance" on those left'." " 'Theoretically, if only one person turns up for classes at a school, that school can claim 100 percent

attendance.'" The DET justifies such " 'creative administration:' Dramatic issues call for dramatic measures."

Botha's Ammunition

In his page 11 column in *The Sunday Star*, Arnold Benjamin takes up the "State President's challenge to Sir Geoffrey Howe .. about those far-flung minority groups," referring to P.W. Botha's demand this week that Western nations be prepared to solve their own problems with Sikhs, Tamils, Aborigines, Basques, and North American Indians before coming to South Africa about apartheid. With tongue planted firmly in cheek, Benjamin notes: "Pointed questions like these have the potential to bring the whole debate on apartheid to a shuddering, squirming halt. When the chips are down you've got to hit the enemy with everything you've got."

Black Sash Deportation

A report on page 2 reveals that the Pretoria chairwoman of the Black Sash, Mrs Annica van Gylswyk, has been given until 8 August to leave the country. She was arrested in Pretoria on 15 June and was only recently released from seven weeks in detention.

Sanctions Buster

Political correspondent David Breier, in a page 4 article, reports the "launch of a new sanctions-busting network in South Africa," supposedly with Mr Fred Bell, former executive general manager of Armscor, as its head. "Preferring to keep it hush-hush, the Government still officially denies any knowledge of Mr Bell's new office." With the establishment of such an operation against sanctions, South Africa feels "confident to tell the world what it has long been itching to say — namely it was ready to deal with boycotts." "Mr Bell himself has expressed similar views on sanctions-busting. In an interview published in June shortly before he left Armscor, he said: 'The only way to break sanctions is when they are applied. Before sanctions are applied it is extremely difficult to decide what to do.' "

Hindrances to Citizenship

David Breier, on page 13 of *The Sunday Star* "Review," lists "four major barriers to genuine abolition of influx control and restoration of citizenship to all who lost it. These are Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei (TBVC). They are the four independent homelands which are the remaining pillars in the Verwoerdian dream in which there would one day be no black South Africans." As long as the homelands continue to exist, there will "continue to be controversy over citizenship and influx control." "What claim to independence can a country have if its citizens also owe allegiance to another country? It could mean the effective end of homeland independence. This could be a major reform and a real blow to apartheid." "What this boils down to is that TBVC citizens have only one slight advantage over citizens of other foreign countries. They are exempted from the need for temporary residence permits." "The question of exactly which black people now qualify to regain their South African citizenship 'is about as clear as mud,' as one source put it this week." "Millions of blacks are in a constitutional mudbath because of the existence of the TBVC states." "It will have to be up to the courts to decide who qualifies for permanent residence and South African citizenship. But the politicians could clear up the whole matter and relieve the courts of an immense burden if they agreed to one simple step: abolish grand apartheid, abolish the homelands."

Semantics Debate

"What is happening now is that while violence continues, the argument is about words relating to the way of dealing with the ending of violence," writes Harry Schwarz in his "Talking Cents" column on page 15 of the "Review." "Must violence continue until the right word is found? Suspend, halt, renounce or abandon ... must people die because of semantics?" It remains clear that the "ANC and Nelson Mandela are facts of life. A total military victory eliminating them is not possible in the present situation in South Africa." "There must be an end to violence before negotiation," but "it will be a tragedy if lives are to be lost or sanctions are to be imposed ... if we cannot agree on the words and on the realities of politics." "Perhaps what South Africa really needs is a good honest broker, one who can bridge gaps in negotiation and one who can overcome the semantics and can deal with the realities of politics and bring people together."

Pessimism Abounds

"There is an epidemic of pessimism in our country," claims Peter Sullivan in his "Sullivan on Sunday" column on page 15 of *The Sunday Star* "Review." "There is a belief that the pessimism can be cured by a long trip abroad ... Is it time to leave South Africa?" One of the causes of such pessimism is the behavior of political leaders. "President Botha's treatment of Sir Geoffrey Howe was incomprehensible." "It is no wonder pessimism spreads. The only cure for it would be a change of government, and there is little hope of that happening soon."

Will to Reform

Now that sanctions have taken on a life of their own, "it seems doubtful that we shall escape at least some form of sanctions," opines Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 3 August, in a page 20 editorial. "As we lay our plans for survival — as we must — it is imperative that South Africans do not turn inwards upon themselves. They should not permit isolationism and xenophobia to blind them to the need for swift and purposeful progress for a just society in which power and such prosperity as we are able to maintain under sanctions is equitably shared by all the country's inhabitants. If sanctions must come, so be it. But let us demonstrate that we have a will of our own to reform. It is proper that we reserve the right to determine our own future — but let us also make sure that it is the *right* future."

Homelands No Solution

KwaNdebele, the "tiny island of human misery near Pretoria, represents a sliver of the Verwoerdian past Pretoria is unwilling or unable to shake off." So says a second editorial on the same page. While the dominant group in KwaNdebele supports independence, "the depths of popular resistance can be gauged by the fact that even the traditional leaders and the public service, usually first beneficiaries of homeland independence, are dead against it." "Independent homelands are no solution to the country's complexities. This the Government itself belatedly admits. And KwaNdebele's rulers show little capacity to offer a panacea for the problems facing the impoverished homeland."

Living With Sanctions

Harald Pakendorf, in the "Another Voice" column on the same page, affirms the inevitability of sanctions now that the government has reiterated its stand on Nelson Mandela and the ANC. The issue "is about abolishing white domination and bringing blacks into the Government — nothing more, though. The Government was going to tough it out. Too much was demanded and nothing given in return," so now "options are being presented as absolutes, whereas they should have been seen leading into one another, of offering other options." South Africa must "look forward probably to a future in which sanctions will escalate to the point where we will almost be cut off from the world. "Planning for redirecting trade is well under way; sanctions will not take South Africa by surprise. The rest of the world must realize that "to apply full sanctions against South Africa, though, will not be possible." Neighboring states cannot survive sanctions, "and while some of them may say that sanctions should be applied, none of them mean it." "South Africa must not lose its temper with its neighbours, must not get angry over their constant barrages against it. It must smile and use them, open up trade routes to the north, tie Southern Africa even deeper into South Africa's economic web." "To hit back at our neighbours would be foolish and self-defeating. It may make use feel good, but it would not help us. And economically we have to help ourselves. Particularly now that we have been unable to do so in the political sphere."

Creeping, Private Sanctions

Jack Spence, of the South African Institute of International Relations, addresses the possibility of further creeping sanctions in the wake of this week's Commonwealth mini-summit. In an article on page 21, he reviews Margaret Thatcher's strategy of "calculating that a resolute stand against "punitive sanctions' would force her Commonwealth opponents into compromise." If some such compromise is reached, " 'measures' will be agreed with more substance and less symbolic content" than those advanced in Washington and Brussels last year. "In other words, yet another round of 'creeping sanctions' — to be followed, perhaps, by yet more private sanctions." "Ironically, it is precisely the business community who are targeted abroad as the one pressure group with sufficient clout to move the Government to change course." "Whether business influence can succeed on the fundamental issue of the black man's politically underlined future is a central question." "Faced with this dismaying prognosis, one can only say: 'If they can't, then who can? The outside world ...?' And what happens if they both fail?"

Problems in Housing Policy

The 1983 change in direction in the government's low-income housing policy and its subsequent repercussions is the subject of an article by David Dewar on page 20 of the *Sunday Times*. Emphasis is now on "self-help" housing, targeted away from poorer groups toward the lower middle class, with significantly less state responsibility for low-income housing assistance. "Massive slowing down of housing provision and widespread confusion in both government and private sector circles about who should be responsible" has prevailed as a result. Now, with the government acting within the past month to reactivate its policy, R750 million has been allocated, with the Department of Finance coordinating distribution of such aid to various recipient agencies. "Numerically and in intensity the main problem does relate to the very poor, and all indications are that this form of problem is growing the fastest. It cannot be solved simply by throwing money at it, or by greater private sector involvement. The reality is that a great many people cannot afford the products resulting from this housing process." The intention behind self-help approaches" is to capture the economies reflected in shanty or shack settlements ... without, of course, replicating their form." "The implication is unavoidable. A central dimension of housing policy must be the facility to manage and assist the emergence of informal but secure environments" conducive to establishing proper housing for all segments of society. The President's Council has left this task to the private sector, with the problem of managing urban land for housing projects left squarely in their laps. The "issue of urban land is likely to become a pivotal site of community struggle, with disastrous consequences for housing policy."

CITIZEN: 'Nobody Listening'

"No sanctions are justified and all sanctions will hurt South Africa one way or another," asserts Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 2 August in a page 6 editorial. "But with Commonwealth leaders like Dr Kaunda and the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, thirsting for our blood, they will not easily be persuaded to leave matters as they are for a little while longer." "Sad to say, the climate in Europe and the United States has swung completely against South Africa. There is a form of hysteria that has been encouraged by the biased, tendentious, disgusting reporting of overseas media. The world believes we are the most horrible country imaginable; that Blacks are not only oppressed but are 'disappearing' in their thousands, never to reappear again. Talk of hypocrisy does not sink in. Nobody listens to evidence that things are not as bad as they are painted ...." "Nobody cares either about arguments that the state of emergency is temporary." "Nobody is listening. But what is worse is because they won't acknowledge the Government's reformist initiatives ... they are helping to create the conditions in which change and the peaceful solution of the country's problems become more difficult to achieve." "We believe that if South Africa is harmed, those who harm South Africa, including those here who have initiated the sanctions campaign, should not escape the consequences of their foul deeds."

Divisive English Press Influence

P.W. Botha's recent challenge to the media to decide where to "throw their weight" is the topic of a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 4 August. The newspaper points out that the company which owns several national newspapers, Argus-SAAN, in turn owned by Anglo American, has "financial backers seeking an accommodation with the African National Congress" and are talking in Lusaka with the ANC. *The Star*, *Cape Times*, and *Sunday Tribune* are all Argus-SAAN newspapers. "Mr Botha will find no positive response ...." "But even if they were prepared to be open minded about the Government's efforts to reform South Africa, even if they were prepared to give the Government credit where credit is due, these newspapers ... are blinkered by their false perception of what should be done. Realities are of no consequence. They want majority rule even though they know Press of which they are part will no longer be free if we have a South Africa equivalent of Robert Mugabe in Oliver Tambo ...." "The English Opposition

Press remains a divisive influence and, by siding with the radicals, a dangerous influence as well ...." "However, there are other media that can carry the message of reform, of reconciliation, and of hope to the people of this country. Besides, when South Africans are under dire threat, as they are now, they will rally behind the Government as they did in the days of Mr John Vorster .... It is patriotism that will, in the end, bring about greater unity."

No Rent Boycott Backlash

The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning has denied reports that the government is mounting a campaign, via a secret organization, to break the widespread rent boycott in the townships. An article in *The Citizen* on page 3 reports a government spokesman's assertion that " 'We have nothing to hide.' " " 'We have encouraged councillors to motivate the people to pay rental and service fees .... There can be no expansion of services without payment for these services.' " "It was also confirmed that rent boycotts occurred in a few townships, but there was nothing like a 'national campaign.' Government sources yesterday also rejected claims that the National Security Council had set up regional offices to break the boycotts."

SOWETAN: More Challenges Required

Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 4 August remarks that the "Government's extraordinary response to Supreme Court judgments which invalidated certain state of emergency regulations is clear and threatening." In a page 4 editorial, the newspaper notes government determination to continue its tough stand. "What we have to worry about in the meantime is what there is to do next. We also have to consider what is making the Botha government take on these acts of kragdadigheid [forcefulness]. It should leave us without doubt that the Government needs to be challenged again. It does not matter how bleak the prospect." "And what about the Government's perception of the future? There is no wisdom in being belligerent and arrogant when so many people are ranged against you, not even if your position is right. We know that many whites secretly believe the tough action was necessary, nay imperative. The Government was faced with two serious threats before the declaration of the state of emergency — *total* disruption of life in the black communities which showed the tendency of spilling into the white community, and, just as significant, the birth and seeming growth of a right wing white faction."

Constitutional Confrontation Looms

The "Focus" column on page 4 of the *Sowetan* considers the possibility of a "serious constitutional confrontation" over further government steps which restrict the jurisdiction of the judiciary. The police now have the power "to seize publications without the obligation of listening to objections. Lawyers says that in effect, a policeman now can walk into a newspaper building and seize all papers ....With the stroke of a pen, Mr Botha has eliminated the common law right of any person to be heard by the authorities in the case of publications whose contents...include subversive material." Such "carte blanche" for the police prompted Progressive Federal Party leader Ray Swart to remark that "South Africa was perilously close to being a police state." " 'It is an intolerable situation which indicates the contempt the State has for legal situation in South Africa.' Mr Swart accused Mr Botha of 'running scared.' The State President's actions were the panic reaction of an authoritarian Head of State who refused to allow his powers to be questioned."

Unreasonable Salary Increases

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 4 August in a page 4 editorial decries salary increases for cabinet ministers and other public servants. "For what earthly reason should officials of the calibre of those, for example, who botched the drafting of emergency regulations get even more money?" The paper feels that "for reasons of job security alone, public servants must accept a substantial salary discount." Nevertheless, all public servants do is spend, spend, spend. "Whatever happened to your promises of a rationalised public service, P.W. Botha?"

'Retreat From Civilization'

A second editorial on the same page comments on the government's recent dismissal, in terms of the Defense Act, of a case in Namibian court wherein 4 members of the SADF were accused of beating a civilian to death. It has been called a " 'rape of justice' but it is worse than that. It is an assault on the most fundamental values that underpin the civilisation from which the whites in this country spring, and a retreat from that civilisation into barbarism. When a country reaches the point where its soldiers can kill a civilian, and the courts can be forbidden to test the lawfulness of their action, then life itself has been cheapened, and civilians must in time come to view any man in uniform as, potentially, the enemy of life itself."

'Virtually Unrestricted Power'

The "cold calculation" behind P.W. Botha's further decrees last week to nullify court rulings on the state of emergency is the subject of a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 4 August. The move "is another acceleration away from the rule of law which frames this country's instincts for justice and order." "Insofar as the courts may yet be able to challenge the wording of the regulations, it could put the executive and the courts on a collision course. Now the State President wields almost untrammelled power to rule by edict...." The wording of these new retroactive amendments "is so tortuous that it must invite fresh legal challenges." "All this has been done — at a time when the country stands on the brink of several kinds of crisis — by a Government representing a minority of the population and without recourse to Parliament. No wonder Mr Brian Bamford MP says: 'We are very close to being a constellation of police states. Never before in our history as I recall it has a political leader taken on such virtually unrestricted power.' "

Justice Blocked

In a second editorial on the same page, the withdrawal of charges against the SADF in the Namibian murder case is viewed The state president's view that "the soldiers had acted 'in good faith' in connection with the prevention or suppression of terrorism" cannot be accepted by the public. "Though the Government has seen to it that the four soldiers are no longer in the dock, the Government is now itself the accused because it has blocked the course of justice without giving any convincing reason for doing so."

Botha 'Should Go Gracefully'

"President Botha has failed, and failed abysmally, both in domestic policy and in foreign relations. Is it not time that he should

go?" asks Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 1 August in a page 6 editorial. "His reform strategy is in tatters." "The future is shrouded in darkness .... The economy is falling apart." "And the sad thing is that nobody believes that President Botha has any notion of how to turn things round." "Nothing which President Botha is likely to undertake has much chance of putting a stop to the endemic violence which has the country by the throat." "President Botha did take some courageous political decisions in his time. But he has shot his bolt." "It is time for a change. President Botha should go, gracefully, while his achievement is still remembered and appreciated."

Restore Citizenship

A second page editorial in the *Cape Times* addresses the citizenship issue. "After unilaterally stripping millions of black people of their South African citizenship through its Bantustan pipe dream, the government now sanctimoniously asserts that it 'does not grant citizenship unilaterally to the citizens of other independent states.' It is time for the government to come clean and restore citizenship to all 9 million citizens of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] homelands."

Threat From Desocialized Blacks

The "Pattern of Politics" column, by Hermann Giliomee, on the same page, examines the "main threat to government and big business in South Africa." It is "not an ANC take-over of the townships but a collapse of the general socialization process of blacks." The breakdown in the educational environment is noted by "those in close contact with black education," who "have little doubt that the level of formal education in the main metropolitan centres is steadily deteriorating." "Under serious attack by young blacks is the entire educational philosophy of testing merit and standards on which the social and economic order of South Africa has been built. 'Pass one, pass all' has become a new potent slogan in the schools. In many schools the black youth's rejection of ruling class co-optation is so profound that they are willing to block any upward educational mobility that would promote the emergence of a privileged elite." "Children are linking the struggles over education with the broader struggles in society." A student pamphlet states: 'We must turn our schools into centres of liberation.' " The government's response has been the big stick, "a strategy that will produce mixed results. The closure of schools means a serious loss to students of their organizational base. Even the ANC is thought to be opposed to school boycotts since it feels that it deflects blacks from the goal of a people's education controlled by the people themselves." "The capacity of society to impose its norms" on black students will thus diminish, with no efforts for restoration of the learning environment in sight.

Afrikaner Always Blamed

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 4 August says in an editorial on page 6 that, in the search for someone to blame for everything wrong in South Africa, the Afrikaner has always been the favorite target. "In the British press at present further attempts are being made to blame the failure of the Howe mission on the stubborn Afrikaners. Just why the Afrikaner is singled out for this while it is doing what every Western government would do — in the words of Mr P.W. Botha — 'refusing to hand over the country to communists in disguise,' could make for fasninating study." The paper says it would not achieve much to continue seeking the reason for these claims. "What is necessary now is for South Africans of every language group and race to work together in creating a new dispensation in which such words and concepts will not be necessary."

Maintain Reform Momentum

In an editorial entitled "Sanctions Chorus" on the same page, the newspaper says the British Commonwealth can for several reasons be described as a very unhappy family at present. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, it says, has long known that she is not easily scared off her course. "But South Africans should not be lulled. It would be surprising if no concessions were made to the countries which are after our blood. There is also another danger for us in the sanctions campaign. That is, that we will become so hypnotized by it that it hinders our whole reform program." That, says the newspaper, would be wrong. "The reforms we introduce are not introduced to satisfy the outside world. We do so because we know it is the right thing, even though we get very little recognition for it. We ought not to allow the sanctions fever to disturb our reform momentum."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda: Nation Will Stay in Commonwealth

MB051859 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, today announced that Zambia will not withdraw from the Commonwealth because the British people have impressed him with their resolve to support sanctions against Pretoria. The president said since he arrived in London on Saturday, a broad spectrum of Britons from all walks of life — politicians, clergy, trade unionists, and civil leaders — have been going to see him to assure him that the majority of the British people are in support of sanctions against South Africa. Dr Kaunda said from the isolation of Margaret Thatcher, he has now withdrawn his earlier consideration to pull Zambia out of the Commonwealth. [sentence as heard] Addressing a press conference of local and foreign journalists at [name indistinct] Hotel, where he has been staying since arrival in London, Dr Kaunda told the packed room that becuse Mrs Thatcher was branded the iron lady after coming to power, she has taken it (?into her head) that she should remain with that reputation.

ZIMBABWE

Chamber of Commerce To Study RSA Import Licensing

MB030653 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] The Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce [ZNCC] is to carry out an appraisal of the implications of the introduction by racist South Africa of a system of import licensing on all imports from Zimbabwe. In her initial reaction to the protectionist measure announced yesterday, (Mrs Dawn Dolton) president of the national chamber of commerce, said the ZNCC is concerned, adding that the institute is examining the potential effects and the alternative solutions.